REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,235—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As.	per Line.
Second do.	4½	,,
Third and succeeding	2½	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, on SATURDAY, the 15th June 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

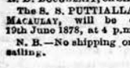
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. MACAULAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

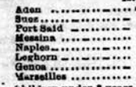
The S. S. "VICTORIA" 378 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on SATURDAY, the 15th June 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. MACAULAY, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	— £4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	— 8	
Port Said	36	24	— 9	
Messina	50	34	— 14	
Naples	50	34	— 14	
Leghorn	50	34	— 14	
Genoa	50	34	— 14	
Marseilles	52	35	— 14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.†

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons Register, 400 H. P. Nominal,

WILL sail for LIVERPOOL about the 15th inst. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE
OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BOOKING OF GRAIN AND SEED TO WARI BUNDER STATION, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after THURSDAY, the 13th inst. of June instant, until further notice, GRAIN and SEED consigned to Bombay will be ACCEPTED for CONVEYANCE either to the Port Trust Sidings, as at present, or also to this Company's station at Wari Bunder, but not to either the Bori Bunder or the Byculla Stations.

The present arrangements will remain in force with regard to such Grain and Seed, and other Goods, as are consigned to the Port Trust Sidings.

Consignees should arrange to take delivery at Wari Bunder of the Grain and Seed that is consigned there. It will be conveyed to Wari Bunder, and charged for at the same rates, and it will be dealt with under similar arrangements as are at present charged, and in force, to, and at, Boree Bunder.

And Grain and Seed conveyed to Wari Bunder must be taken delivery of and removed by Consignees, or their Agents, WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER MIDNIGHT of the day on which they are available for delivery. If not removed within that time wharfage at the rate of FOUR ANNAS PER MAUND PER DAY will be charged for all the time beyond.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th June 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	1878.
(s) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	14th June.
— MONGOLIA	2883	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne...24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman 21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

NOTICES.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by

EVERY MAIL STEAMER.

Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 52.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	,, 4-0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

Now Ready,

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF BEST ENGLISH
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

Copies may be had on application.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
ARE THE
APPOINTED AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. WINSOR AND NEWTON'S
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

An Illustrated Catalogue of Brushes, Colour Boxes, Drawing Papers, Oil and Water Colours, Pencils, and all Requisites, is now in the Press and will shortly be ready for issue.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12.

AGENTS :
D. S KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 14.)

HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST—BOMBAY HARBOUR.

BEACON ON CHOUL KADU ROCK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a LARGE, CIRCULAR, GRAYSTONE BEACON, 20 feet in diameter and 60 feet above mean sea-level, has been ERECTED on the CHOUL KADU ROCK, off Alibagh.

The Beacon is, in Latitude 18° 36' 0" N., and Longitude 72° 57' 5" E., and from it the following bearings have been taken :—

Kenery or Kundari Light-house.....N. by W. ¼ W.
Temple in Kolaba Fort.....N. E.
Sangur Gurh Hill Fort.....N. E. by E. ½ E.
Kurla Fort (central summit).....S. E. ¼ S.

The Rock, on which this Beacon has been placed, uncovers 9 feet at low-water spring tides, and the visible part is then about 100 feet across.

This Rock appears to have been altogether omitted on the Coast Charts, although the foul ground, known as Choul Kadu Reef, which lies 1½ miles to the South-West, or outside of it, is shown.

(Bearings are magnetic. Variation 0°55' Easterly in 1878.)

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr., (late I. N.)
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 22nd May 1878.

This notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts :—West Coast of India, Sheet IV., Kundari to Soria Pagoda, No. 738 ; Sheet 1, Kutch Gulf to Veladroog, No. 2736 ; India, West Coast (General Chart), Kurrachee to Vingorla, No. 826 : also, Admiralty West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 125 ; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 385.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 15.)

PERSIAN GULF.

SHOAL NEAR TUMB ISLAND (JAZIRAT TANB.)

THE following information has been received from Lieutenant A. W. STIFFE, late I. N., relating to a Shoal in the Persian Gulf, lately surveyed by that Officer :—

This Shoal, which has hitherto been shown on the Charts as a patch with 7 fathoms on it, lies about 5 miles due East of the North extreme of Tumb Island (Jazirat Tanb) in Latitude 26° 17' 0" N., and Longitude 55° 25' 0" E.

It is about one mile in extent, with 30 to 40 fathoms of water all round.

The depth of the Shoal generally is from 7 to 10 fathoms, but near its centre is a patch of 4½ fathoms, about 2 cables long, and lying in a North and South direction.

The tide makes a strong ripple over it, running at the rate of 2 to 3 knots at springs.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr., (late I. N.)
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 24th May 1878.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Entrance to the Persian Gulf, No. 753 ; Persian Gulf, No. 2857 a. Indian Ocean, Sheet 2, northern portion, No. 748 b ; also, Admiralty Persian Gulf Pilot, page 169 ; and Taylor's Sailing Directory Vol. 1, page 364.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S S. OLYMPIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED SIZING and WEAVING MASTER for the above Company's Mills. None need apply except those who have acquired a thorough practical experience in Working, Sizing, and Weaving Machinery. Applications stating terms will be received by the Agents of the Company up to the 20th instant.

Bombay, 12th June 1878.

CHARTS! CHARTS! CHARTS!

JUST RECEIVED, of large scale, the following Charts :—Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, Bay of Bengal, Karachi Harbour, Bombay Harbour, Zanzibar, Indian Ocean, Coromandel Coast, Malabar Coast.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED,

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES ; a box containing the following Games :—Backgammon, Besique, Chess, Cribbage, Dominoes, Draughts, Fox and Geese, German Tactics, Go Bang, Race and Steeple Chase, Small Game, Solitaire, Spoil Fire, and Whist, &c. Rs. 25 and Rs. 40.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigation, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are *in statu quo.*

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body ; and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents.* It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders *must* be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body at once.

No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

Address
"GALEN."
Umballa.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.)

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS.
FIRE RESERVE—£1,097,248.
LIFE ACCUMULATED FUNDS—£2,711,876
ANNUITY FUND—£294,875.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Policies opened on Warehouses, Shops, Dwellings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Clubs, Mills, Presses and any insurable property in Bombay, and in the Mofussil.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—This Company insures European and approved Native lives. Policy-holders have the advantage of a reduction of premium to the Home scale of Rates commencing from the date of leaving Egypt for European without medical certificate or fresh examination. This Department consists of two branches—Life Insurance and the granting of Annuities.

The accumulated Funds in terms of "The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Act 1870" are exclusively invested to meet the obligations, arising under Life policies and Annuities, and declared not to be responsible for the obligations in the Fire business. These funds now amount irrespective of the paid-up capital to £2,808,674. Ninety per cent of the whole profits is divided among the assured on the participating scale. This is as large a share of the profits as is allowed by any office, and larger than that given by most other "Proprietory" offices. The profits are ascertained and divided every five years. The next division of profits will take place on 31st December, 1880. Policies are indisputable after having been five years in force.

The Rates of Premium are moderate, and include several tables peculiarly well adapted to meet special requirements, such as the Half Premium, Half Credit, Double Assurance and Annuity Tables, &c.

TABLE of RATES for Civilians payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Age next Birthday.	Without Profits. Yearly.	Half yearly.	Quarterly.	With Profits. Yearly.	Half yearly.	Quarterly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 0 0	6 6 10	29 3 0	15 0 0	7 10 8
21	25 11 0	13 3 0	6 6 12	29 9 0	15 3 0	7 12 4
22	26 0 0	13 6 0	6 6 13	29 14 0	15 6 0	7 13 8
23	26 6 0	13 8 0	6 6 15	30 5 0	15 9 0	7 15 4
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 0	30 12 0	15 12 0	8 1 4
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 0 2	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 0 3	31 11 0	16 4 0	8 5 0
27	28 0 0	14 6 0	7 0 5	32 3 0	16 8 0	8 7 4
28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 0 7	32 11 0	16 12 0	8 9 4
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 0 9	33 5 0	17 1 0	8 12 0
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 0 12	33 14 0	17 6 0	8 14 4
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 0 14	34 9 0	17 12 0	9 1 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 0	35 3 0	18 1 0	9 4 0
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 0 3	35 14 0	18 7 0	9 7 0
34	31 14 0	16 5 0	8 0 5	36 10 0	18 12 0	9 10 0
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 0 8	37 5 0	19 2 0	9 13 0

MEDICAL REFEREE—DR. SIDNEY SMITH.

Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & CO.,
Elphinston Circle, Bombay, June 1878 Agents.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size	,, 3-8	4 0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a LEDGER-KEEPER. Apply personally with Certificates to TREACHER and Co., (Limited), Byculla.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

FURNISHED UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill TO LET immediately for three or more months. Apply to GLOVER & Co., Prince's Dock.

MARINE LINES.—Share of a large, airy Bungalow, with Coach-house, Stables, &c. TO BE LET. Apply to "M.," *Gazette* Office.

TO LET, Upper-Storied QUARTERS in the compound of the Bungalow near the Grant Road Station, lately occupied by W. E. GORDON, Esq. Rent Rs. 40.

PRIME MESS PORK FOR SALE. Apply to Hormusjee and Jamsetjee, Dubashes, Victoria Building, near Messrs. Graham & Co. To be sold at moderate price.

FOR SALE, a Pair of fine and showy PONIES, also a set of DOUBLE HARNESS, nearly new. Apply to T. BEAUMONT, 1, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, neat DOGCART, handsome YOUNG HORSE (goes well in Shafts or Saddle), and HARNESS. Also FIRST-CLASS SADDLE and BRIDLE. Price of the lot, Rs. 650. Apply "F.," *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

HAM, BACON and CHEESE, Swiss Milk, Copenhagen Butter, Chopped Loaf Sugar, Tea and Coffee, at PEARCE'S 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..... Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ..... ,,	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ..... ,,	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... ,,	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... ,,	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... ,,	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... ,,	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... ,,	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... ,,	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons ..... ,,	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons ..... ,,	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	5 8	6 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... ,,	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ..... Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size ..... ,,	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ..... ,,	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
COMPLETE SETS, as above	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners			5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART.

EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. respectfully solicit the Public of Bombay and Out-stations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected Kangra Valley Teas from some of the best plantations.

Teas in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Canisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0 12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING
FOR
THE MONSOON.

	Rs. a.	
White Rubber Coats (thin and light)	13 8	} or Rs. 20 the suit.
White Rubber Leggings	4 8	
White Rubber Cap	3 8	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick, suitable for Rough Wear	17 8	} or Rs. 25-8 the suit.
Ditto Leggings	5 8	
Ditto Storm Cap	3 8	

INVERNESS CAPES.

White Rubber Capes (thin and light)	20 0	} or Rs. 26-8 the suit.
White Rubber Leggings	4 8	
White Rubber Storm Cap	3 8	
Extra quality Double-proofed White Rubber Capes	25 8	} or Rs. 33 the suit.
Ditto Leggings	5 8	
Ditto Cap	3 8	

Any of the above sold separately.

DRAB FINE TWILLED CAPES, the best article procurable, warranted not to stick 30 0

	Rs. a.
AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH (Black and Green) extra thick for Sepoys and Ghorawallas' Cloaks and Pugree Covers, 4 feet wide..per yd.	2 0
LADIES' GOLOSHES .....per pair	3 0
GENTLEMEN'S GOLOSHES..... ,,	3 0
Thick Double Twilled Waterproof Sheeting in plain drab, also in drab and check (drab one side, check the other), 60 inches wide .....per yd.	6 8
In Sheets, 7½ feet long, with Eyelets	25 0
Black Oil-Silk for covers of Forage Caps, &c. .....per yd.	5 8

UMBRELLAS.

Black Alpaca (steel ribs) ...Rs. 4-8 and	5 8
Twilled Silk in Black, Brown, and Green (steel ribs) .....Rs. 8 to	25 0

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS to envelope the entire figure, invaluable to Travellers. Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25.

AIR BEDS, PILLOWS, AND CUSHIONS.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD have the pleasure to intimate that they are now prepared to execute enlargements by the CARBON PROCESS. Specimens of the same, plain, and colored in oil color and crayons, may be seen at their Studio.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,

AN ENGLISH-BUILT PARK PHAETON, with a pair of well-matched fast-trotting SILVER GREY ARAB GALLOWAYS, age 5 years. Price moderate. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

The UNDERSIGNED has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of DOUBLE SETS of HARNESSES.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum Bombay.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. Naw and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from those Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sookrie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango, Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price Lists can be had F. of Free on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., under the direction of the Mortgagee Aga Mahomed Tuckie bin Hajee Mahomed Saleh Khan Shoobhary and on account and risk of the mortgagor Gungaram Pirajee, the several pieces or parcels of Batty land or ground situate in the villages of Callat Goondowlee, Poorna, Nadlotee, Guj Badhan, and Shagaum at Muza Bhiwdee in the T

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12TH JUNE 1878.

THE probable postponement of the Berlin Congress is regarded as slightly less favourable, but not to an extent to affect general business. The backwardness of the monsoon, in fact, is regarded as a much more serious matter, the whole trade of the port being so dependent on the result of the rains.

In the shape of commercial telegrams the only advices we have from London are the quotations for Wheat and Seeds, which show no change except a decline of 1s. 9d. per quarter in Bombay Linseed.

From New York yesterday's telegrams quote an advance of ½ in ready Mid. Uplands and 1 16 cent. per lb. in September shipment. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	2,000	3,200	1,600
our days' do	6,000	6,000	5,300
Total since 1st Sept.	4,170,000	3,896,200	4,036,400

At the Weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the official rates of Interest and Discount.

STERLING EXCHANGE, as usual on Council draft day, has been particularly quiet, and no actual change can be made in quotations. If anything, the feeling at the close is a trifle weaker, the Banks showing less disposition to sell at the top rates, but everything depends on the rates obtained for Council drafts, and in these no material change is expected. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	..1s. 8 7-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight..	..1s. 8⅞ to 25-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	..1s. 8 21-32d. to 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	..1s. 8 11-16d. to 23-32d.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent. premium ; 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues weak with sellers, but few buyers of large amounts. The approach of the time for tendering for the new loan and the unsettled feeling still prevalent respecting Home politics are adverse influences which cannot help making themselves felt. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94¼ ; Fives-and-half, Rs. 103½.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with few movements of any kind, Bank of Bombay shares are ½ per cent. higher ; in Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Port Cannings, and in Press Companies there is no change, Spinning & Weaving Companies are, if anything, the turn easier, the only quotable change, however, being a decline of Rs. 5 in Orientals.

COTTON has been a trifle quieter to-day, the total of the purchases reported being only about 800 bales. The demand continues to run mainly on the better grades of Omrawuttee, the scarcity of which maintains prices, but with the probability of the rains setting in during the next day or two, buyers are only operating to a very limited extent. We quote :—

G. G. Dharwar	Rs. 215	per candy F. P.
Good Oomra	,, 209	,, ,,
F. G. F. do	,, 204	,, ,,
G. F. do	,, 200	,, ,,
F. F. do	,, 190	,, ,,
Fair do	,, 180	,, ,,
F. G. F. Dholleras	,, 205	,, ,,
G. F. do	,, 200	,, ,,
G. F. Compta.....	,, 195	,, ,,

In SEEDS there is no quotable alteration. We quote Linseed Rs. 6-11, Rapeseed Rs. 7-11 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are very dull with only a small business doing. For Liverpool by steam we quote 17s. 6d. per ton, but this rate is only obtainable so long as there is but one steamer on the berth. By sail 15s. for Wood and 17s. 6d. for Iron ships are the current rates. For the Mediterranean ports 32s. 6d. is quoted, payable here.

PIECE GOODS remain steady, but there is no change in prices, nor can we look for such until the rains begin.

COALS are quite stagnant, and no business has been done to arrive for weeks past.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	132 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	6 p. ct	681
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	109

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20	p.	810
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4	p. s.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20	p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	13	p.a.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—		725
Alexandra S. and W. Co..	750	1,250	all	50	p.s*	1,080
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80	p.s.	1,080
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	35	p. s.	1,900 xd.
Asoo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..		85
Ahowmuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40	p.s.	1,100
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35	p.s*	1,025
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15	p.s*	220
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10	p.s*	67½
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40	p.s.	790
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	40	p.s.	960
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		960
Dharamsey Spinning ..	3,000	3,000	all	35	p.s*	850
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,220	all	50	p.s*	1,300
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35	p.s*	1,160
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35	p.s.	960
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35	p.s*	940
Khandelah Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	50	p.s*	850
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45	p.s*	850
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil		750
Madras U. Spinning....	420	1,000	all	70	p.s*	1,225
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..		37
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	22	p.s*	315
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50	p.s*	1,300
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40	p.s*	1,200
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		270
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35	p.	900
Naraid S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..		600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..		640
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20	p.s*	355
Oriental	1,000	625	all	30	p.s*	750
Princes Waies Spinning	600	1,250	all		75	1,450
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	30	p.s.	1,060 xd.
Soonderdas Spinning..	680	1,000	all	75	p.s.	745
Do do. 3 Share..	400	1,000	250	125	p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		360
Victoria Mills	459	1,000	all	25	p. s.	675 xd.

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218· 8·0	p. c.	286
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13·0·14·0	do.	26
Do. do. Ditto ...	..	£20	65· 7·8	do.	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19·6·18	do.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150	p.s.	1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125	do	965
Albert Ginning Co.....	200	500	all	18	p.c.	650
Agoila Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	33	p.s.	600
Bellary	178	1,000	all	60		720
Berar Company (New)..	155	600	all	40	p.s	490
Indian Press Co. Ld....	1,000	500	all	15	do	140
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10	do	73
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	600
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,000	all	50	do	500
Dholleru P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15	do	220
East India Press Co..	348	1,000	all	100	do	825
Fort Press Co	50	6,500	250	50	do	1,300
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40	do	375
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100	do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40	do	340
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250	do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	400	all	25	do	360
Scin.'s Press Co	400	350	750	60	do	490
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	150	do	1,175
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	350	all	12	p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75	p.s.	480

*Per Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½	p.s.	1,880
Bombay Gas Company..	60,000	50	all	7½	p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80	p. s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36	p. s.	310
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	30
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all		p. s.	19
Treasher and Co....	1,200	500	all	62½	p. s.	905 xd.
Vicgas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6	p. ct	30

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 8th June 1878.

	Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		48,045	0	0
Merchandise		57,703	0	0
Other Receipts		3,000	0	0
Telegraph		610	0	0
Total Rs...		1,49,358	0	0
Corresponding week in May 1877.	Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		43,084	0	0
Merchandise		1,04,466	0	0
Other Receipts		4,750	0	0
Telegraph		428	0	0
Total Rs.....		1,52,728	0	0
Decrease Rs.		3,370	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th June 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·722
Temperature of the Air.....	82·5
Wet bulb Thermometer	80·2
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	902
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded be)	4·2
Maximum temperature obtained (read at 6 p.m.).....	92·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)....	84·1
General Direction of wind.....	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	273
Fall of Rain	0·00

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE LIZZIE BELL, 1,036 tons, Captain J. Lenton, will sail to-day for Portland, in ballast.

THE SHIP ANGLO-INDIA, 1,549 tons, Captain H. A. Everett, will sail to-day for Calcao, in ballast.

THE BARQUE BEECH HERN, 763 tons, Captain G. A. Sorensen, will sail to-day for Batavia, in ballast.

THE SHIP CAPE ST. VINCENT, 1,421 tons, Captain J. C. Prout, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain G. G. Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 67 deck passengers.

THE s.s. TRAVANCORE, 1,141 tons, Captain J. O. Harrison, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Compta, 4th June, with a cargo of cotton and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, and 18 deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYD CO'S S. S. MEMFI, 1,048 tons, Captain C. Martenslech, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Trieste—Captain Ryan and Mr. O'Connell. For Suez—Mr. G. A. Kapsel, Mr. E. W. Cracknell. For Aden—Mr. Ramoos, and 18 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. SUMATRA, 1,406 tons, Captain C. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following cargo :—56 packages piece goods, 3 packages glassware, 27 packages fruit, 102 cases beads, 100 casks beer, 31 packages potatoes, 4 packages wine, 6 cases false pearls, 8 cases saffron, 9 packages provision, 12 packages specie, 220 packages silver, 2 packages E. teeth, 1 bag coffee, and many packages merchandise.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. OLYMPIA, 1,527 tons, Captain John Craig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 8th May, via Liverpool, Gibraltar, Port Said, Suez, and the Suez canal, with the following passengers :—Captain Shipcote, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Craig, Mr. Brittney, Miss Comerford. The Olympia brought the following cargo :—1,729 packages piece goods, 28 packages papers, 214 bales twist, 30 packages copper, 2,529 bundles and 422 bars iron, 767 packages iron, 17 cases clocks, 43 packages porter, 400 bundles iron hoops, 95 drums oil, 50 cases thread, 85 cases tobacco, 1,412 plates spelter, 132 packages wine and spirits, 10 packages glassware, 4,000 fire bricks, 55 cases soap, 343 cases acid, 100 kegs salt, 16 packages paint and colour, 25 packages turpentine, and 52 cases varnish.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	From.
11	Travancore(s).....	Harriso n..... Compta, June 4.
12	Olympia (s).....	Craig ..... Glasgow, May 8.
	Sumatra (s).....	Anderson ..... Venice, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
12	Moel Ellian.....	Pritchard	Falmouth.
	Zuleika	Riddell	Calcutta.
	Memfi (s)	Martenslech....	Trieste.
	India(s).....	Stevenson	F. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Anglo-India, Everett, to Calloo.
Barque Beech Helen, Sorensen, to Batavia.
Ship Cape St Vincent, Prout, to Liverpool.
Barque Lezzie Bell, Lenton, to Portland.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
7 Ketepona(s)..... Hubback .....Bombay, May 12.
Peshawur (s)..... White..... Southampton, May 2.
Gilbert Thompson..Watson .....Liverpool, Jan 26.

DEPARTURES.

June 7.—Ships Astronomer and Wild Rose. Barque Calcutta

PASSENGERS.

Per Peshawur—Mr Longlands, Mr Parker and infant, Sergeant Sharpe, Mrs Lewcelins, Mr Branson, and Mr Turner.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Peshawur—6th June, passed Loch Fyne in lat 19-11 N, long, 86-24 E.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27 Undaunted, H M S, Smith from Bombay.
May. 30 Wild Swan, H M S, Powlett, from Jeddah.
29 Adonis, ss, Pare, from Zanzibar.
29 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from London.
29 Preanger No. 2 8 Hop, Werth, from Glasgow.
30 Limier, F G boat, Puech, from Batavia.
30 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
31 H. H. Yacht Glasgow, Hand, from Portsmouth.
June. 1 Amazone, ss, Mortimard, from Marseilles.
1 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from Calcutta.
2 J C Stevenson, ss, Purvis, from Kurrachee.
2 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
3 Oakale, ss, Alderson, from Hartlepool.
3 Benvoirlich, ss, Evans, from Bombay.
3 Leon, ss, Arana, from Liverpool.
3 Kwang, Tung I G, ss, Edwards, from Suez.
4 Annamite, F T ship, Cardinal, from Tonlon.
4 Geelong, ss, Fraser, from Bombay.
4 Irrawaddy, ss, Gavin, from Shanghai.
4 Thessaly, ss, Harbourd, from Bombay.
5 Castore, ss, Liccioli, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May. 29 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Bombay.
31 Adonis, ss, Pare, to London.
June. 1 Limier, F G boat, Puech, to Toulon.
1 Amazone, ss, Mortimard, to Shanghai.
1 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to London.
2 H H Yacht Glasgow, Hand, to Zanzibar.
2 J C Stevenson, ss, Purvis, to Liverpool.
3 Preanger, No 2 8 Hop, Werth, to Batavia.
3 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, to Perim.
3 Benvoirlich, ss, Evans, to Calais.
4 Leon, ss Arana, to Manilla.
4 Geelong, ss, Fraser, to Venice.
5 Annamite, F T ship, Cardinal, to Saigon.
5 Irrawaddy, ss, Gavin, to Marseilles.
5 Thessaly, Harbourd, to Naples.
5 Castore, ss, Liccioli, to Trieste.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
Wild Swan, H M S, Powlett, from Jeddah.
Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
Oakale, ss, Alderson, from Hartlepool.
Kwang Tung, I G ss, Edwards, from Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—2 cases thread, Sawyer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mongolia s—35 cases oilmanstores, 3 cases salad oil, 15 cases bacon, and 5 cases Swiss milk, Merwanjee Co wanjee and Co.
Duke of Edinburgh—262 cases window glass, Kinoep and Co.
Bernina s—6 cases medicine, Surrufally Heptoola.
Battle Abbey—50 runlets tar, and 100 runlets pitch, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Bydall Hall s—10 bags hogbands linseed oil, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co ; 10 casks cement, Fazullally Mocsahbhoy.
Jeanie Douglas—11 bales printing papers, The *Times of India* ; 10 runlets tar, Essofally Sumsoodin ; 41 runlets tar, and 20 barrels pitch, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein ; 30 drums linseed oil, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy ; 70 cases foolscap paper Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 30 runlets tar, J M Moolla ; 10 runlets tar, and 50 barrels pitch, Cowasjee Pestonjee Stockbridge—8 bales wall papers, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Loch Rauza—17 crates earthenware, Mamedally Lookmanjee.
Galatia—10 bags Sodawater corks, Cowasjee Manockjee

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indians—55 cwts sandlewood, A Siraba ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 90 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Taleb Arbee ; 100 bales rags, Shivnee Nathoo.
Rajpoot—100 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 105 bales wool' Nurree Khuttow ; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, P & I Cassels and Co ; 201 cwts sunne seed and 675 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Purbut ; 40 bales cotton' Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy.
Rydall Hall s—29 cwts coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee ; 70 bales wool, Goculdass T oliecomdass ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 57 bales wool Buttonsee Khutow ; 50 bales wool, Vullubdass Hunsraz ; 500 bales cotton, Feel, Cassels and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Ludha Sewjee ; 100 bales cotton, W Leggett.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s—75 cwts B horns, Dhurrumsee Velljee ; 14½ cwts E teeth, Awiehund Pittamber ; 31½ cwts M of P shells, Allarukhia Sazun ; 4 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 72 cwts sandlewood, Allymahomed Hasnum ; 127 cwts cloves, and 92 cwts cloves stems, M C Ebram ; 28 bales hemp, Forbes and Co ; 11 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 6 cases fishmaws and 5 bales hides Allarukhia Sazun ; 1 bale hides and 11 bales skins, M C L M Lubay and Co ; 16 bales skins, Shaik Woodmanally and Co ; 17 bales skins, M C A P Kowerjee and Co ; 19 bales skins, C M C Mohidin and Co ; 17 bales skins, P M S Soorajoodin and Co ; 19 bales skins, P H A C Meera and Co ; 16 bales skins, Adom Mohidin and Co ; 32 cwts E teeth, Banjee Dwarkadas ; 6 cases fishmaws, Mitha Mowjee ; 16 bales skins, Mahamed Ally and Co ; 3 cases skins, N V Currance and Co ; 20 cases fishmaws, Mahamed Allisan ; 31 cwts D horns, Adoonjee Pearjee ; 8½ cwts E teeth, Purshotum Khoosal ; 15 pieces E teeth, Manishunker Hurryshunker.

FOR DUNKIRK.

John Howard s—10,000½ cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mongolia s—75 cwts. groundnuts and 450 cwts. gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolia s—369 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura s—270 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 13.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE RAYLEY and the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

365-76—Tyabjee and S.—Navalchundbhai Nathoobhai vs Kevalbhai Jalchund—Lynch and T. Part heard.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

Lynch and T—Re Alliance Bank in Liquidation vs S W Read, Creditor—Fletcher and S.

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Dhakli, widow, and others vs Hakma Lulla and others—Rimington H and C.
In person—Runchord Dharmul vs Mooda Mowjee.
In person—Soondrabai vs Bhugwandass ; Bhearimul—Lynch and T.

LONG CAUSES.

131-78—Craigie, L and O—James Beves and others vs A Buchanan and others—Prescot and W.
415-77—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Hajee Ally vs The Pyne S and W Co—Macfarlane and Green.
718-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vunmallee Withuldas and anothers vs Hurjeewan Mohundass and others—Macfarlane, G Ardaseer, H Mulji and B.
756-77—Shapurjee and T—Kursetjee Rustomjee C and others vs Kesowjee Jadowjee—Craigie, Lynch and G.
43-78—J C Cama—Ambalal vs Tatia Ayleje—Nanu and H.

EXTRAORDINTRY JURISDICTION.

175-77—Macfarlane and G—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia vs Anundrao Damothor Senay—H Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Temple, Lieut, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Simla.
Dunne, Lieut, Vol. Rifles, from leave, from ——.

JUNE 11.

Grant, Lieut Col, 2-17th Regt, from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 12.

Aslett, Lieut, 11th Bombay N I, on duty, from Nusserabad
Spence, Surg Major, from sick leave, from England.
Pritchard, Major, R A, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 11.

Wabday, Surg, on duty, to Malligaum.

JUNE 12.

Ryan, Capt, 83rd Regt, on sick leave, to England.
Welch, Capt, 25th Regt, on duty, to England.
Spence, Surg Major, from sick leave, to Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, June 8.)

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant Mr F S Collis leave of absence from his offices of Officiating Chief Reporter and Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, for the period during which he may officiate as Administrator General of Bengal.

Mr C H Reily has been appointed to officiate as Chief Reporter and Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, vice Mr F S Collis.

Mr C Piffard, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, vice Mr C H Reily.

Mr E H Boynon, Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of Superintendent.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr B A Rebsch to officiate on probation as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests. Mr Rebsch is posted to Outh.

Mr A F Ashton is appointed Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Inland Customs Department at the Didwana Lake.

The services of Lieut C Herbert, Wing Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, and Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr F Holmwood, Assistant Political Agent, Zanzibar, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—Lieut Monds, 2nd Battalion, 60th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment. Lieut Westmorland, 65th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 6th Native (Light) Infantry.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain : Lieut A J Garrett, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut P A Buckland, Bengal Staff Corps, who was appointed on probation as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department.

Veterinary Surgeon A E Queripel, R A, to officiate temporarily in Veterinary charge of the Reserve Remount Depot, Hapur.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major C J Farquharson, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.
Major T C Manderson, R E, Executive Engineer, private affairs, for two years.

The services of Lieut-Colonel H H Stansfeld, Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Right Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for appointment on His Honor's Personal Staff.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F L O'Callaghan, M I C E, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Engineer-in-Chief, Tirhoot State Railway, is promoted to be temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade.

Mr C Browne, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 2nd grade, on probation, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr J L Gallott, Superintending Engineer, has been transferred from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr M J Simon is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the office of the Examiner, Gauranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 15th, 4h. 42·3m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 13	.....	5 24	6 35	10 17 m 9 48 a	3 26 m 13 a
Fri. 14	2nd Summer Ember day	5 24	6 36	11 4 m 10 40 a	4 14 m 5 5 a
Sat. 15	3rd Summer Ember day	5 24	6 36	11 53 m 11 28 a	5 0 m 5 52 a
Sun. 16	Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 36	0 31 m	5 47 m 6,36 a
Mon. 17	.....	5 24	6 37	0 11 m 1 9 a	6 28 m 7 16 a
Tues. 18	English Mail expected.	5 25	6 37	0 67 m 1 49 a	7 7 m 7 55 a
Wed. 19	.....	5 25	6 37	1 40 m 2 23 a	7 47 m 8 41 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GADNEY—June 7th, at Dapoli, the wife of the Reverend Alfred Gadney, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LYONS—BROOKS—June 12th, at the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, Dean Street, Fort, by the Rev. George Bowen, Mr. J. L. P. Lyons to Mrs. M. A. Brooks.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEATTY—June 1st, at Cuttack, the wife of T Beatty, Esq, C E, of a daughter.
BOWHILL—June 4th, at Morar, the wife of Lieut J H Bowhill, 62nd Regiment, of a daughter.
LEUPOLT—June 4th, at Tripatore, Madras Presidency, the wife of Mr H P Leupolt, Assistant Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, of a son.
O'FLYNN—June 7th, at Madras, the wife of Mr John O'Flynn, of a son.
RICHARDS—June 5th, at Madras, the wife of Edward G Ricketts, of a son.
WINTLE—June 5th, at Gya, the wife of Henry Wintle, Esq, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANGELO—WAKEFIELD—June 6th, at Christ's Church, Ludhiana, Punjab, by the Rev Arthur Irwin, Chaplain of Umballa, John W E Angelo, Lieut 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzies, eldest son of Colonel J Angelo, R A, to Agnes, eldest daughter of G E Wakefield, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana.

DEATHS.

MARSDEN—June 7th, at Nalsi Tal, Arthur Vaughan, youngest child of Kate and Arthur E Marsden, aged 1 year.
SPITTA—June 7th, at Lahore, Edith, daughter of C H Spitta, Esq, aged eight months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1878.

WE see that the *Civil and Military Gazette* is not satisfied with our defence of the Bombay doctors who examine officers applying for leave on sick certificate, and that it again declares the existence of a final examining Board at the port of embarkation to be unnecessary. That is a question on which it is natural that there should be a difference of opinion. The military authorities are, however, the best judges of the expediency of having a revising Board at Bombay to check the certificates given by medical men at up-country stations ; and for the reasons stated in our former article on the subject we do not think it likely that this check will be done away with. Then comes the question, whether the constitution of the revising Board can be improved. According to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the work of revision is now done carelessly and cruelly, sick officers being obliged sometimes to beat about Bombay for hours to hunt up the members of the Medical Board ; and one case is mentioned of an officer who caught a severe fever in such a hunting expedition. The statement, moreover, is repeated that "an "unfortunate officer died on his way back "from Bombay, where he had been rejected by "the Board." This latter incident is reported to have happened some time ago ; but the *Civil and Military Gazette* cannot surely have forgotten the circumstances, or the name of the unfortunate victim ; and we would put it to our contemporary if, in justice to the Bombay doctors, and out of regard for the interests of the whole army, he ought not to publish all the details of the case, so that a full inquiry into it may be made and a guarantee taken that nothing of the kind shall occur again. We think it quite possible that the present system may be susceptible of improvement. According to the Regulations, which every officer is supposed to know by heart, "Officers proceeding to Bombay, with the view "of obtaining leave on furlough on medical cer"tificate, must arrive at Bombay three clear "days before the assembly of the Medical Board. "In the case of officers of the British service, "the Board meets at one o'clock on the sixth "and third days before the departure of each "troopship ; and, when the troopships are not "running, on Friday in each week in the fair "season, and on Wednesday in the monsoon, "at the same hour. In the case of officers of the "Indian service, the Board meets, when required, "at noon on Mondays and Thursdays." We are informed that this Regulation is not strictly enforced, and that, in point of fact, the provision requiring papers to be sent in three days beforehand is constantly disregarded by officers of the British Service, who come down sometimes on the very day their ship sails for England, and often only a day before, and who nevertheless get their papers signed and are allowed to go away. It may happen, however, that, with the Board sitting only on certain days, cases occur in which sick officers have to go first to the Byculla Club, and then perhaps to Colaba, to get the signatures of members of the Board. We should think that some arrangement might be made for more frequent formal sittings of the revising Board. It puzzles us to discover why there should be two Boards, one for the British, and the other for the Indian Service. These two might possibly be amalgamated, and one set of doctors do the work now done by two, meeting on four or five days each week, so that sick officers coming from up-country stations could always be examined without delay.

THE *Times of India*, which a few days ago called the writer of an article in this journal "a vulture with a jaded appetite," now complains of the "Billingsgate" indulged in by the *Bombay Gazette*, because we censured in strong terms our contemporary's unmanly and groundless attack on the two young English officers concerned in the Kotah affair. This attempt to turn the tables on us is a very stale

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

ILLNESS OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 11.

The Empress of Russia is very ill with fever.

THE QUEEN AND THE NATIVE CHIEFS OF INDIA.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Her Majesty the Queen has telegraphed her thanks to the Native Princes and Chiefs of India for having offered their troops to the Crown during the late crisis.

LECTURE BY COLONEL MALLESON.

Colonel Malleson to-day gave a lecture on the Armies of the Native States of India, in which he said that though the men composing them were of raw material, they were a valuable land; they could not, however, be considered a menace to British rule in India. The hypothesis of united action, he said, was impossible, whilst the superiority of England was greater than in 1857.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

BERLIN, JUNE 11.

In consequence of the late departure of the Turkish Plenipotentiaries from Constantinople for Berlin, it is probable that the meeting of the Congress will be delayed a few days.

Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury have arrived here.

DISSOLUTION OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

The German Federal Council have decided to dissolve the German Parliament.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JUNE 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

ADEN, JUNE 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Arcot, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 12.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Surat, with the outward English Mails of 31st May, left here for Bombay at 10 a. m. this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, &c., left here on the 10th instant.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London on the 10th inst.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JUNE 12, 12.40 P. M.

Mails for Manila leaves Singapore on the 17th.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 12.

CANNANORE, 5-55 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.; thermometer max 84; min. 73; W. B. 79; barometer 29-76. Fall of rain 1 inch 5 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, light rain squalls in forenoon; wind S. W. 5; thermometer 86-8; barometer 29-844. Fall of rain 25 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-6 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SE. SW. 7. Fall of rain 3 inches 85 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4-5 p.m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 91; barometer 29-83.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. moderate; thermometer 93. Fall of rain 87 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 2 to 8-32d.	"
Orcutta, 15 "	1s. 8 31-32 to 11-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8 11-16 to 23-32d.	"

We are glad to be able to state, that one immediate result of the Paris Postal Congress is likely to be the introduction of postal cards into India, both for Overland and for Inland correspondence.

The case against the two native editors of Surat and four others, which was last heard at Bulsar on the 3rd inst., was resumed before Mr. F. S. P. Lely at the Surat Castle on Monday last. A larger number of the native public than was seen on any previous occasion crowded the Court and its entrances. As the Magistrate, who was slightly indisposed, took his seat on the bench, the first three accused were brought in with handcuffs on, an iron rod passing through each handcuff, and tightened with padlocks fastened at each end of the rod. They were also secured with ropes tied to the right arm of each of the three accused. All this had been done contrary to an order given by the Magistrate at Bulsar; and Mr. Mehta, on behalf of the defence, urged that there was a gross contempt of Court on the part of Mr. Motilal, police inspector in charge of the case. Mr. Mehta taxed him with having trumped up the whole case, contending that he had disobeyed the Court's order to indulge in a petty, spiteful oppression upon the accused. Mr. Motilal explained he had no authority in the jail whence the prisoners were brought to the Court; and it appeared no written order had been sent to the Superintendent of the jail not to handcuff the prisoners. The Magistrate did not think the strictures upon the police inspector were justifiable; and directed a written order to be sent to the jail authorities not to handcuff the accused again. Four witnesses, who had been examined in the riot cases, gave evidence nearly similar to that already given by them. One of them further stated that, on the 3rd April last, he heard the second and third prisoners harangue a large crowd of persons near the Castle, advising them to open their shops and to adopt only constitutional measures against the new tax. Two new witnesses were examined for the prosecution; but nothing important transpired. Further hearing of the case was adjourned until Tuesday last.

We regret to hear that rumours are in circulation in the native town, to the effect that the native troops comprised now at Malta, are suffering from much sickness, and that the mortality amongst them has been excessive. We have been unable to trace these rumours to their proper origin, but we have learned that they are ascribed to a letter stated to have been received from Malta by a Purdasee in Bombay, who has a friend or relation among the troops. The statement is also freely made that some seventy or eighty men died on the passage. As we do not, of course, give any credence to these rumours ourselves, we merely point them out in the hope that the Government will give them an authoritative denial. Their circulation, if unchecked, may do much more than the sentimental evil of distressing the relatives of the absent men.

The Cochin paper says that "the south-west monsoon burst here on Sunday week, with the unusual accompaniments of thunder and lightning which continued till the next morning. We have since had a good deal of rain, but hardly any wind from the South-West. Shipping operations here have been entirely suspended, as all the vessels in port left for Narakal. There has also been heavy rain in the interior and Travancore during the past week. In Trevandrum our correspondent writes, 'We are having rain in torrents. For the last week or ten days the rain-fall has been something preposterous.'"

Lieutenant Brittan, of the 62nd Regiment, who shot himself at Morar on Friday last, was labouring under temporary insanity at the time. He had been ill with fever for some days.

A telegram has been received in Goa announcing that the vacant post of Governor General of Portuguese India has been offered to Senhor Caetano d'Andrade e Albuquerque, who at present occupies the post of Governor at Angola.

An ingenious case of counterfeiting coin was recently discovered at Hoshungabad, in the Central Provinces. It is known that natives, when testing gold mohurs, or other gold coin, generally take them to a jeweller to have a hole drilled half-way through them for the purpose of seeing that they are of genuine metal. The present coiner, a jeweller by trade, manufactured silver imitations of gold mohurs, and having drilled two or three holes half-way through them, to make it appear that they had been as often tested, thickly gilded them over. By these means he, for some time, imposed even on members of his own craft, till one more wily than the others proceeded to test some of the counterfeit coins for himself. The fraud was then discovered, but it is said not before one hundred base coins had been thus put into circulation.

The *Madras Times*.—Our readers will recollect our having mentioned, in a previous issue, the arrival of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Chnada from Calcutta, with six 12-ton guns and a large number of projectiles, for the armament of the batteries that are now being erected on the beach in connection with the defences of this city. It will also be in their recollection that for the want of the requisite appliances for lifting very heavy weights out of a ship's hold in this roadstead, the Chanda was allowed to proceed on her way to Bombay, there to discharge the guns which we stated were to be brought thence to Madras by railway. We now hear that even on the arrival of the guns at Bombay they will have to be detained there, as the Madras Railway Company have not wagons of sufficient power to permit 12-tons guns being loaded on them. It was only the other day, alluding to the new wagons received recently by the Comyany from England, and which are being put together at their work shops at Perambore, we stated that they were the most powerful ones on the line, being 10-ton wagons. The Madras Railway Company, we know, have not wagons of greater power, and unless the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company have any, which we are inclined to doubt, the six 12-ton guns will, in all probablity, have to remain in Bombay.

The *Times* (May 24) says the course of the previous evening's debate tended to bring out very clearly the points which were really at issue between the Government and the Opposition, and the result was to ensure the defeat of Lord Hartington's resolution by an overwhelming majority. It is not, indeed, to be concluded from such a vote that the ultimate questions raised by this movement of the Indian troops are settled and put aside. But that which was made plainer than ever was that they were wholly beside the issue which was immediately before the House. Mr Cross, in a very temperate and forcible speech, put the question in its true bearings by showing that it was impossible at such a moment to regard Lord Hartington's motion as a mere abstract resolution, or even, as Mr. Forster afterwards endeavoured to represent it, as designed to place on record a constitutional protest. A resolution moved at a great political crisis by the leader of the Opposition must be considered in its bearing on the position of the Government and on their conduct at the moment; and no one can doubt that if Lord Hartington's motion had been carried, it would have been accepted by all the world as tantamount to a vote of censure on the Government for having called upon the services of the Indian troops. The *Daily Telegraph* remarks that by raising a debate on the military forces of the Crown, the Opposition leader has gained his object, if not absolutely, yet to a great extent. The noble lord's purpose plainly was to furnish a parade ground on which the largest obtainable numbers from both the wings composing his body of followers might be arrayed, and to enable him, for once, to appear at the head of an undivided party.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*—The statement that upon learning the result of the County Down election Lord Beaconsfield telegraphed to Lord Castlereagh's agent "expressing his gratification at the distinguished demonstration of approval made by the electors of County Down in favour of the policy of the Government" produces an unpleasant impression. Indeed, we cannot help doubting whether such a telegram was ever sent. But supposing the report to be true, the exuberant readiness to acknowledge the gain of a seat which Lord Beaconsfield displayed strikes us as weak and undignified. Her Majesty's Government have in the main carried out a policy approved by the great bulk of the nation, and have fortunately refused to permit that policy to be modified by the factious manœuvres of an ex-Premier or the unexpected return of a brewer's nominee. And that special thanks should be telegraphed by the Prime Minister under such circumstances to a particular constituency manifests an incapacity to appreciate the proportion of political events. It is not the verdict of this or that batch of voters which the Prime Minister of this great empire should look to for encouragement or approbation. What he has to consider is the ultimate effect of his policy upon the welfare of this country, and that, we venture to say, ought not to be influenced by the current of the moment, whether it sets in favour of the Government at Oxford and County Down, or against it, as at Reading and Tamworth. The affairs of Eastern Europe and Asia cannot be judged of in the same fashion as the incidence of a rate or even an extension of the suffrage.

A Trebizond despatch in the *Manchester Guardian* says:—The Russian troops at Erzeroum have lately been reinforced by 10,000 men. Putrid fever is making great ravages amongst them. The insurrection of the Lazis is spreading, and the inhabitants of fresh districts are taking up arms. Great enthusiasm prevails. The Lazis are now united, and still hope for British protection. The number under arms is estimated at between ten and fifteen thousand.

The *Whitehall Review*—I am delighted to hear that Lord Beaconsfield has accepted the dedication of the patriotic song, "At the Queen's Command," which the Countess of Charlemont has set to a stirring tune. The popular melody in London during the summer months will be Lady Charlemont's "At the Queen's Command"; that in Moscow is a cruiser song just published, entitled "Farewell, till we meet at the mouth of the Thames!" *Dear Bear*, I will engage a penny steamer for you.

The *World*—A most miserable episode occurred at the Newspaper Press Fund dinner on May 18. Lord Dunraven, in a speech full of genial humour, gave the toast of foreign and American journalism, coupled with the name of Mr. H. M. Stanley, and the toast was received with great cordiality. Mr. Stanley, in his reply, appeared deliberately to set himself the task of effacing this cordiality. From being sardonic, his remarks, which wandered over a bewilderingly wide field, became offensive, and there arose the strange sound of energetic hissing. Quiet was temporarily restored at the energetic instance of a well-known English journalist, who sprang to his feet and shouted, "Shame!" But Mr. Stanley could not take a hint so marked, and with inexplicable obstinacy pursued a course of irrelevant offensiveness. The storm of hissing broke forth again uncontrollably, and was not to be stayed until Mr. Stanley sat down, leaving his observations unconcluded. Can no friend to a good but strangely warped fellow suggest to his immediate attention another unexplored desert?

A correspondent of an Austrian paper gives an interesting account of an engagement which took place on the 7th of May between a party of the insurgents in the Rhodope Mountains and some Russian troops, and of which the writer was an eyewitness. About 300 Pomaks occupied a village lying in a valley between two spurs jutting out from the main range of the mountains, and some two or three miles distant from the town of Wodina. The attacking force consisted of two companies of infantry. At first these endeavoured to drive the defenders out of their position by musketry fire; but when it became evident that the latter could not be forced to retire by such means, the Russians advanced to attack them with the bayonet. This onslaught was, however, repulsed by the heavy and very effective fire of the insurgents. Finally, the attacking party was reinforced by a battalion of infantry and two mountain guns; and before this force the defenders were obliged to run. The retreat was, the correspondent adds, carried out in good order, the Pomaks falling back into an almost unassailable position in the mountains behind them. Altogether the engagement lasted for two hours and a half, the Russians losing fifteen men killed and twenty-two wounded. Eleven dead bodies were found in the position evacuated by the insurgents, the wounded of the latter having probably been carried by them to the rear. The Pomaks were all without uniform, but the manner in which they withstood the Russian attacks, and especially the onslaught with the bayonet, showed that they had received military training. In conclusion, the writer observes that the range of mountains is so extensive, and the features of the country are so admirably adapted for local defence, that it is very probable that the Pomaks will be able to make a prolonged resistance even to Russian forces greatly outnumbering them.

The *World*—No man, not even a leader-writer on the *Daily News*, can be a better authority in respect of the military aspect of the employment on special European service of the native Indian troops than the cool-headed soldier who landed in India some five-and-forty years ago, "with his sword for his fortune," and who has soldiered there since almost without intermission. Lord Napier averred his deliberate conviction that the native troops, well led, would fight well enough for any purpose, and that the result of their employment on European service would have an eminently beneficial permanent influence on the future of India. Talking of Lord Napier of Magdala, what a pity, I say, what a discredit to reporting, that his most important and significant speech on the occasion of the Newspaper Press Fund dinner, in returning thanks for the "Army," should not have been reported! There were reports in full of Mr. Forbes's cheery chaff and Count Bat's laboured nothings; but of a speech which did in it the character of a military manifesto to England, to Europe, and to India, not one. The expressions made use of by Lord Napier when speaking, out of his own experience, on the mutually pleasant and advantageous relations between commanders and war correspondents, were, I am sure, perfectly sincere; but they must be accepted with a certain reserve. Lord Napier has had no experience of the war correspondent only under conditions in which that enterprising gentleman's activity could do no possible harm. In the Mutiny time Dr. Russell had no means of flashing telegrams to Printing-house-square; nor, if he had been so blessed, were the Pandy leaders under circumstances to derive advantage from any information so transmitted. In the Abyssinian campaign King Theodore was hardly so situated as to profit by Mr. Henty's early and accurate communications to the journal which that burly Briton so ably represented.

The same paper goes on to say:—But in a European war, with telegraphic opportunities available, no matter how stringent the prohibitive precautions, to the strategically enterprising war correspondent, backed by unlimited funds, and with newspapers so competitive for intelligence as that their patriotism becomes dormant, the conditions are altered *toto cœlo*. In the recent war the English press played the *rôle* of spy to both sides. Let me give two instances. A gentleman of my acquaintance, entering one day the Russian intelligence-bureau in Ploesti, found an intelligent translator diligently turning into Russian a technical description of the defence and armament of Rustchuk, which the *Times* had printed four days before from its correspondent with the Turks. A *Daily News*, containing Mr. Forbes's telegraphic description of the Russian repulse at Plevna in June last, reached, three weeks after date, an English correspondent in the camp of Mehemet Ali on the Lom. The correspondent straightway took it to the Pasha. "*Donner-wetter*," exclaimed the Ottomanised Prussian, "if this had only been telegraphed to me, I would have attacked the Russians at once!" Now it is certain that it should have been so telegraphed; and it is equally certain that if Mehemet Ali had so attacked, the Russians would have been hurled back on their bridge-head at Sistova. And so the face of the campaign would have been altered by a correspondent's telegram. I can state positively that no question is giving the military authorities more anxious consideration at the present critical moment than this one of war correspondents. It is well known that in the Crimean war the Russians in Sebastopol had the *Times* with Dr. Russell's letters two days in advance of its arrival in the allied camp. I learn that requests for suggestions on this ticklish topic have been made to some of our more experienced war correspondents. I have heard the reply in only one instance. "If I commanded a British force in Europe," it so ran, with the characteristic bluntness of its author, "I would not allow a special correspondent within fifty miles of me."

The Chinese view of the English subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Northern China is that they are paid as tribute by dependent England to the Celestial Emperor. This at least is the interpretation assigned to England's charity by a paper which circulates throughout China.

The *Athenæum* gives the following account of discoveries made by Mr. Rassam:—

At a mound called Balawat, situated about fifteen miles to the east of Mossul, nine from Nimroud, and twenty from Khorsabad, most singular Assyrian relics have been found consisting of two copper monuments on which are represented, by embossment, battle scenes, domestic amusements, and religious ceremonies. Although these monuments are very much damaged, yet the position in which they were found shows how singly originally stood before the place was destroyed. Each had two poles, out of which projected seven arms or scrolls, and on each of these scrolls is beautifully represented the Assyrian mode of going to battle and returning victorious. The king begins before leaving the country by offering sacrifices and performing other devotional exercises. The largest of the two monuments must have stood twenty feet, and each of the seven scrolls projected on either side a little more than six feet, while the smaller one is in every respect half the size of the other. The scrolls of the large monument are divided into two compartments, but those of the small one contain only a single row of figures which are larger than those represented on the other. Both the poles and the scrolls are merely copper-plating which had evidently incased wooden supports, the thickness of which can be discerned by the bend of the nails which fastened them together. The copper casing of the poles is covered with fine inscriptions, and each subject on the plates is superscribed: but the whole of the metal is so thickly corroded that it will have to be brought to England before the several inscriptions can be read or copied correctly. At the same mound of Balawat a marble coffer was discovered in what is considered a small Assyrian temple, inside of which were found deposited several gold rings with cuneiform inscription, while on the marble altar, and at the back of the room, two other tablets were found in a dilapated state, as it appears that the temple was destroyed by fire, and these tablets, not having been protected like those found in the coffer, were very much burnt. The difficulty which Mr. Rassam had to contend against in carrying on his researches at Balawat was immense, because the mound was covered with graves belonging to the different villages around it, and it was, therefore, not an easy matter to persuade the natives to let him dig a few trenches there. At Kouyunjik (or City of Nineveh) Mr. Rassam has found a round clay cylinder divided into ten compartments, built in wall in the palace of Assurbani-Pal, containing nearly 1,300 lines of very fine inscription. It is worthy of remark that Mr. Rassam happened to find this valuable Assyrian historical record within five feet of the first chamber he discovered twenty-four years ago in the palace of Assurbani-Pal, representing the lion hunt, the sculptures of which are to be seen in the basement room of the Assyrian collection in the British Museum, though other explorers had excavated about that spot on several occasions after him. It was by a mere chance that he came upon this new object, because generally speaking, the solid brick walls are very seldom touched by Assyrain investigators; but Mr. Rassam, having found lately some Assyrian antiquities buried in different walls, he was determind to examine every brick and cement work in the library of Assurbani-Pal; hence his reward. At Nimroud Mr. Rassam has been discovering what is supposed to be the site of a great Assyrian temple, which may belong to the same edifice that was discovered by Mr. Layard near the pyramid of Nimroud, as it is not a short distance from it; but this building had been so much destroyed that every few objects in it have been found entire. Numerous fragments of inscribed marble and clay tablets, and pillars of different shapes and sizes, have been found scattered all over the place. There have also been found a large quantity of enamelled tiles and knobs, all broken to pieces, which show that the enemy who destroyed the place had been determined not to leave one stone upon another; because, with the exception of the marble altar and four marble seats, everything had been broken to pieces, and the place was left an utter ruin. Both at Balawat and at Nimroud the altars are ascended by the same kind of steps, built of burnt bricks, and before each there is a marble basin, as if to receive the blood of the sacrifice or some other matter. The tiles and knobs, which are prettily enamelled in colours, are supposed to have belonged to the ceiling of the old building.

THE VOYAGE OF THE CLYDESDALE.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUEZ, MAY 23.

Though we had to send off our letters with such short notice from Aden, we were kept there for 36 hours, but only those on board the St. Osyth and Helen Scott could get a run and dinner on land. Those in the Clydesdale were in quarantine, and so had no communication except with the Health Officer, and had plenty of time to think over and thank whoever sent us off for their kindness and thoughtfulness. We started again from Aden on the 11th at about 10 a.m., and heard, just as we were moving off, that the St. Osyth had only been able to repair one of her boilers, so that we expected to be some days longer than usual, and the captain of the Clydesdale, who had been reading up a book about the Red Sea, said we should ten to one have a very rough time of it there, as strong N. W. winds were prevalent in it at this time of year. However, off we went, and, by way of having our spirits kept up, were overhauled before evening by no less than five other of the transports who had started three days after us from Bombay. The weather was very warm the first day in the Red Sea, but after that the wind got cooler every day, and, being straight ahead of us, kept every part of the ship nice and cool. We got on fairly for us—that is, for the first four days, though the wind got higher every day and the sea also was increasing, but on and after the 17th it blew a gale, and the captains were in great anxiety as to the cables giving way. Our captain told us that there had been a meeting of the captains of the transports in Bombay to discuss the advisability of one steamer towing two sailing ships, and, with only two exceptions, they declared it to be a most dangerous undertaking. We were of that opinion too about it, and could hardly have been heard blessing the captain of the St. Osyth for saying he could do it. On the morning of the 18th we shipped a sea in as the nearly closed bow ports, and when I went down, tables, forms, men's kits, tinpots, and everything moveable, were floating about on the horse deck where they had been washed to. The horses on the port side were standing over their fetlocks in the water. This deck, being on the level of the water, could not be drained by opening the scuttles, so we had to empty all the water out by bailing, which was not the most interesting kind of work when continued for a long time. When we were able to come on deck again, I noticed that the hawser, bearing the strain of the two ships, was much smaller than the one with only the one ship behind it, though both were originally the same size. I measured them both and found the first one was more than three inches smaller in circumference than the latter. Just after that the lunch bell went, and we were talking during that meal of what was the best thing to do in case of being set adrift, when we heard that the port hawser had given way. The steamer was hailed and told of it, but she did not slack as far as we could find out, so the other one of course went directly afterwards, and we found ourselves in a fairly nasty position. When we found we were loose from the steamer, our head was sent round by the help of the helm and jib, aport. The jib was the only sail we could hoist, and, though it made us pay off, it gave us no headway. The Helen Scott, directly she saw us paying off to port, did the same to starboard, but the Clydesdale drove down on her so quickly, that, if she had not been able to set her fore-top-sail and so forge a little ahead, we should have collided. As it was, at the last the hawsers from the Clydesdale to the Helen Scott had to be cut, and we passed, or rather the sterns of the vessels, as they got clear of one another, were not more than 15 yards apart. It was very exciting for the time, but afterwards it occurred to us that, if we had really collided, the smash would have been a very serious one, and we could not have done much in such a gale. When the two sailing ships got clear of one another, the Clydesdale lowered her jib and lay to for some time. Then the steamer came and lay to to windward of her, and, after two trials, managed to pass a small line to us. By this we got one hawser passed and fixed and afterwards the other. When we were fast the Helen Scott hove round and bore down near us and then lowered her sails. The steamer towed us to windward of the Helen Scott, and we passed hawsers to them in the same way that the steamer had passed hers to us. When we were all fast again it was past 6, still blowing hard, so that we may congratulate ourselves on having got out of that scrape easier than any one could possibly have imagined. We only just moved along that night, the average speed (?) being from half to one knot an hour. Towards morning it lulled just a little, but soon the wind rose again, and we expected to be adrift again. The St. Osyth, however, passed another cable to us and we sent another to the Helen Scott, so that we were better off than before. The same anxiety continued, as the weather hardly moderated till yesterday, when an Indian Navy steam tug—I heard her name but forgot it—came out to us and took the Helen Scott in tow. Directly we were rid of her we got on much faster, and reached here this morning at 6 a.m., to find we are still in quarantine, and have to stop here till permission has been received by telegram from Alexandria for us to enter the Canal. We hear that 17 transports have gone ahead, the troops all well, except those on board the Clydesdale and the Maraval. It was cholera in both cases, one case in each vessel proving fatal; but they had been free for over 14 days, so that all danger was passed, although they have to remain in quarantine for 21 days from last case. Our sailing orders are for Malta, so we are bound there after all, in spite of the wise heads who said such a thing was absurd.

We are all well. One horse died from Aden to Suez, making two since we left Bombay. All the rest in capital condition and looking very well.

MURDER OF ONE OF THE HEADS OF THE KHOJAH COMMUNITY IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday afternoon one of those terrible murders which illustrate the depths of Mahomedan fanaticism took place in Bombay, and as yet, such is the inflammable type of sentiment which has been affected, it is difficult to say what the result may be. More blood for blood may be demanded, and it will require the utmost vigilance on the part of the police and the most soothing diplomacy on the part of the chief influential gentlemen in the Mahomedan community, to prevent matters from becoming much worse than they are at present. To account for the murder, various surmises have been suggested, but we believe the truth to be that the deed was the direct result of one of those sectarian feuds which from time to time shake the Mahomedan community and terminate in more or less bloodshed and ill-feeling. There have been several splits in the Khojah community, of which the acknowledged head is Aga Khan, who is by many believed to be a direct descendant of the Prophet. Within the last six or seven months several young Mahomedans of the Khojah community determined to secede from the main body of their co-religionists, and the result was a great deal of bitterness which terminated yesterday in a tragedy. The seceders, numbering not more than two dozen, we believe, discredited Aga Khan, and the result was that they were excommunicated so far as Mahomedans can excommunicate each other from caste. The murderer of Hassanbhoy Goolam Sin Jain, mookhie (practically headman), yesterday was one of those seceders, and he appears to have incurred the most bitter enmity of those who remained orthodox in the community. A short time ago he was fined Rs. 50 for being concerned in an assault more or less attributable to religious bitterness, and he says that in the course of this week he was served with another summons for an alleged assault he had committed on some members of the Khojah community, and the issue of this summons he appears to have attributed in some way to Hussanbhoy. Whether this summons had stirred his fanaticism to its bitterest depths we know not, but at all events the immediate result of the summons was one of the most shocking crimes which has ever been committed in this city—a crime which has stirred up the fury of a large section of Mahomedans, and which, as we have said, may yet result in more serious consequences than the murder of one man.

Hussanbhoy Ghoolam Sin Jain was a mookhie in the Khojah community and the manager of the Jamatkhana, a gigantic building near the Baboola Tank, where the Moguls and Khojahs hold their caste meetings and celebrate those weird Mohurrum ceremonies connected with the massacre of Hoosein and Hassein. He was at one time a merchant of considerable importance in Bombay, and at the time of his death he was the owner of at least one steamer. Besides his wealth, his position as the trustee of the great Jamat khana gave him a position practically at the head of the Khojah community; so that while Aga Khan was the religious leader, Hussanbhoy might be considered as the secular leader. He was a man highly respected for his private character, and in difficulties with the Mahomedan community he was considered a good man to go to by the authorities, who always found him intelligent and willing enough to throw his whole influence into the scale of law and order. Last Mohurrum, his good offices were solicited, and he gave them cheerfully. He was for many years in Zanzibar, and on the death of the last *mookhie* of the Bombay Khojahs, he was requested to come here and take up the vacant appointment, which he held with much honour till he was murdered.

Kuloo Kootie, the murderer, was a broker or *dalal*, and his friends say that his religious zeal affected his mind. It is certain that he was a bitter opponent of Aga Khan's *régime*, and it may be that his excommunication by the orthodox Khojahs inspired him with the idea that he could make himself a martyr for the new belief which he and a few of his countrymen had chosen to set up; and reasoning in this fashion he murdered old Hussanbhoy. It would appear that yesterday afternoon Hussanbhoy left his office in the street known as Khoja Moolah, when suddenly Kuloo rushed out from one of those low verandahs in which the merchants of that part of the city sit and conduct their business. The thoroughfare was crowded with people, sauntering along with that indifferent air which characterises a Bombay street crowd in the heat of the day. Thus when Kuloo leaped down, flourishing an enormous clasp knife, he was not at first noticed, and the murder was practically over before he was seized. Catching Hussanbhoy, a stoutish old man of venerable appearance, Kuloo stabbed him with the greatest savageness. The old man cried out, what had he done? but his murderer knew no pity, and again and again the knife was plunged into his body until at least five formidable wounds were inflicted. Hearing Hussanbhoy's cries a sepoy rushed up and, closing with Kuloo, wrested the knife from his hands. A crowd, dreadfully excited, now came up, and the wonder is that the murderer was not lynched on the spot. Mahomedans shouted that Hussanbhoy the *mookhie* was killed by a renegade, and the fury which this threw into the crowd was tremendous. The murderer was, however, safely removed to the police station, while Hussanbhoy was carried at once to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where his dying deposition was taken by Mr. Webb, the Senior Magistrate. Hussanbhoy was sensible nearly to the last. He at first mentioned only Kuloo as his murderer, but he afterwards accused other persons of assaulting him, mentioning their names as Jaffer Kallian, Goolam Hoosein Kallian, Bhanjee Heerjee, Khakee Harman, and Heerjee Jamal. He said the murder was committed near the house of Noora Damun, in Khojah Mohla. Shortly after his deposition was taken he died. A large number of Mahomedans were congregated outside of the hospital, and when they heard of his death they displayed a great deal of grief and perhaps indulged in less amiable feelings against the murderer and his "co-renegades;" for it is useless to disguise the fact that they believed the crime to have been the direct result of sectarian hatred.

The murderer was lodged in the Girgaum Chowkey. His feet were locked in powerful stocks, and his upper garment, which was saturated with blood, and his knife, were taken away from him. He is a man about thirty years of age, slightly built, with a prominent nose and thin face. He wore at the time of the murder one of those small silk gold-flowered skull caps which are always conspicuous among Mahomedans in a Bombay thoroughfare. He made no hesitation in confessing his crime, either when he was confronted with Hussanbhoy, when the dying deposition was being taken, or when he was locked up in his cell. He said he did it because the Khojahs would not let him pray. He said he refused to believe in Aga Khan as a god, and therefore he was assaulted six times by the Khojahs whenever he attempted to go to the musjid for prayer. Afterwards, when he was placed before the jury at the Coroner's inquest, his confident demeanour forsook him to a great extent. He nearly fainted, and had to be taken out of the house to get some fresh air to revive him. Last night, he was removed back to his cell and a strong guard was placed over him. Last night also the body of Hussanbhoy was removed by his friends and buried in the Mahomedan cemetery with every demonstration of mourning. His friends and relatives sat moodily in the compound of the hospital all the time his body remained there, and in front of the wall of the Baboola Tank—picturesque with its green waters, its surrounding houses, and the blue coloured minarets of the mosque on the distant margin—many hundreds of Mahomedans were assembled who joined in afterwards with the funeral procession. All last night the Mahomedan quarters were paraded by policemen in order that no attempts at reprisals should be made by the excited mob on the co-religionists of the unhappy murderer. Undoubtedly the night was one of great anxiety; but the police did their duty with great tact and success; and it is to be hoped that the leaders of the Mahomedan community will do their utmost to prevent further serious offences against the law from being committed.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday evening before the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, when the following evidence was taken:—

Kurimalli Hussanbhoy said—I am a merchant, and live at Kurrack. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of my father. His age was 54 years. Deceased and I lived together. He was retated till yesterday, when an Indian Navy steam tug—I heard her name but forgot it—came out to us and took the Helen Scott in tow. Directly we were rid of her we got on much faster, and reached here this morning at 6 a.m., to find we are still in quarantine, and have to stop here till permission has been received by telegram from Alexandria for us to enter the Canal. We hear that 17 transports have gone ahead, the troops all well, except those on board the Clydesdale and the Maraval. It was cholera in both cases, one case in each vessel proving fatal; but they had been free for over 14 days, so that all danger was passed, although they have to remain in quarantine for 21 days from last case. Our sailing orders are for Malta, so we are bound there after all, in spite of the wise heads who said such a thing was absurd.

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Barcelona. The troops, it is said, were consigned to their barracks, and some shots were exchanged between the military and the populace.

BURNING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following particulars of the great fire at Constantinople on May 23 are telegraphed to the *Times* :—

"The Sublime Porte is in ashes. Only the wings at either extremity remain. Of these wings one lodged the Grand Visierate, the other the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The whole of the centre building—which contained the Ministries of the Interior, of Justice, and of Public Instruction, the Council of State, the great Divan, with innumerable departments and offices appended to each, along with some archives—was consumed this morning between the hours of two and five. The building consisted of the basement, the ground floor, and two floors above. The fire broke out in the Bureau des Proces-Verbaux of the Council of State, occupying the centre of the upper floor, and, notwithstanding stone partition walls, swept rapidly in either direction along those interminable corridors which traversed the building from end to end, and which visitors well remember, with their draughts and their dreariness and their listless throng of weary suitors pacing the rough planked floor, or seated on rows of hair trunks stuffed with archives. The origin of the fire is unknown, because all the apartments are put under the care of guardians an hour before sunset, when the functionaries leave. The building now destroyed was built thirty years ago, in the Grand Vizierate of Topal Izzet Pasha. Its outer and partition walls and its basement were of masonry, while the structures which it replaced, and which also was destroyed by fire, was wholly of wood."

THE DIVISION ON LORD HARTINGTON'S MOTION.

The minority in favour of Lord Hartington's motion was (exclusive of the tellers) 226, composed as follows:—Liberals, 205; Irish Home Rule members, 20; Conservative, 1. The Liberals included 21 members of the Gladstone Ministry; and the solitary Conservative was Mr. Newdegate.

The majority of 347 against the motion comprised 327 Conservatives, 12 Liberal and Independent members, and 8 Irish Home Rulers sitting on the Opposition benches. The Conservatives included 32 members of the Government and officers of the household; the Liberal and independent members supporting the Government were Mr. C. W. Fitz William, Mr. W. H. Forwer, Mr. H. A. Herbert, Marquis of Lorne, Mr. Roebuck, Sir N. M. de Rothschild, Mr. Samuda, Mr. C. R. M. Talbot, Mr. Walter, Sir E. W. Watkin, Mr. A. M. Wethin, and Mr. Yeaman; and the Liberal Home Rulers going into the same lobby were Dr. Brady, Mr. French, Mr. O. Lewis, Mr. A. Moore, Mr. O'Byrne, Major O'Gorman, Dr. O'Leary, and Dr. Ward.

It will be seen from the above analysis that even if the whole of the Liberal and Home Rule members who took part in the division had voted with the Opposition the Government would still have had a majority of 81.

The following Conservative members were, from various causes, absent from the division:—Colonel Beresford, Sir E. Buckley, T. H. Clifton, Captain Dawson-Damer, J. W. Erle-Drax, Viscount Folkestone, Sir A. H. Gordon, J. M. Holt, Sir G. Jenkinson, Captain Hope Johnstone, A. M. Kavanagh, Lord John Manners, G. M. Sandford, P. Twells, E. W. Verner, S. H. Walpole, Major Waterhouse, Sir F. Williams, Hon. E. C. Yorke.

The following English and Scotch Liberal members were absent:—Sir G. Balfour, M. T. Bass, W. B. Beaumont, H. F. Bolckow, John Bright, W. C. Brocklehurst, W. C. Cartwright, Joseph Cowen, D. Davies, K. D. Hodgson, Dr. Kenealy, N. G. Lambert, A. Laverton, Sir W. Lawson, John Locke, W. F. Maitland, P. Wykeham Martin, Colonel Mure, Sir Colman Rashleigh, Marquis of Stafford, W. McCullagh Torrens.

The following Irish Liberal and Home Rule members were absent:—J. G. Biggar, G. E. Browne, G. L. Bryan, Isaac Butt, P. Callan, M. R. Dalway, E. Dease, K. T. Digby, J. Dunbar, N. Ennis, C. F. Fay, E. D. Gray, G. H. Kirk, J. G. MacCarthy, Sir J. N. McKenna, P. Martin, Lord R. Montagu, Major O'Beirne, K. O'Clery, the O'Donoghue, Sir B. O'Loghlen, Major O'Reilly, C. S. Parnell, R. Power, W. A. Redmond, W. Shaw, E. Shell, Serjeant Sherlock, W. Stacpoole, E. J. Synan, B. Whitworth, W. Whitworth.

A MATCH MADE AND BROKEN.

A MIDDLE-AGED man applied to the magistrate at the Thames Police-Court for advice under singular circumstances. He stated that some time back he went into a shop to buy a collar. He noticed by the bill in the window that the shop was to let, and spoke to the lady behind the counter about it. After she had told him all about the shop, he said to her, "How about yourself, my dear, are you to be taken as well as the shop?" She told him that she had been married already, and she thought that that was enough. He told her he thought that was all the more reason why she should try a second venture. After some talking, he persuaded her to say "Yes." The Magistrate: But had you never seen the lady before? Applicant replied gravely that it was the first time he had ever seen her, but "directly he clapped eyes on her he thought she would suit." He noticed the name over the door was a Jewish one, and he asked her if this would be any bar to their marriage. She replied "certainly not," adding that it did not matter to her whether he was Jew or Gentile. They accordingly arranged matters, and a day or two later he met her by appointment, and gave her £150 for the business, on the understanding that she was to marry him. She now refused to carry out the agreement, and he could neither get her, the shop, or his money. His worship told the applicant that he had no power to force the lady's inclinations. It seemed a rather peculiar tale, and he would send an officer to inquire into the matter.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette.)

Admiralty, 21st May.

The following promotion, dated 17th May, 1878, has taken place in the Royal Marine Artillery:—Lieut Burrowes to be Captain, vice Lambert.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 24th May.

1st Dragoon Guards, Sub-Lieut Plunkett to be Lieut Second Lieut Goold-Adams, from the 109th Foot, to be Second Lieut on augmentation.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut Wardrop to be Captain.

4th Dragoon Guards, Sub-Lieut Bacon to be Lieut.

5th Dragoon Guards, Sub-Lieut Lawrence to be Lieut.

1st Dragoons, Second Lieut Willett, from the 24th Foot to be Second Lieut.

6th Dragoons, Lieut Dawson to be Captain. Troop Sergeant-Major Tye to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Frederick, promoted.

11th Hussars, Lieut Harrison, to be Second Lieut.

19th Hussars, Captain Barrow to be seconded for service on the Staff.

21st Hussars, Major Wake to be Lieut-Colonel. Captain and Brevet Major Kaye to be Major. Lieut Kiteon to be Captain. Lieut Martin to be Adjutant.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut-Colonel Brevet Colonel Campbell (late Madras), from the seconded List, to be Colonel.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Colonel Macintyre (late Madras), to be Col.

Major Lane (late Madras) to be Lieut-Colonel.

Captain and Adjutant Brereton (late Madras) to be Major.

Major Tweedie to be Major.

Captain Graves to be Captain.

Captain Hunter to be Captain.

Captain Desborough to be Captain.

Lieut Pringle to be Captain.

Lieut Denny, to be Captain.

Lieut Mackinlay to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List.

Lieut Watson to be Lieut upon the Seconded List.

Lieut Crofton to be Lieut upon the Seconded List.

Lieut Blandy to be Lieut upon the Seconded List.

Lieut Kenny to be Lieutenant upon the Seconded List, as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut Kelly resigns his Commission.

Captain Molesworth to be Adjutant.

Veterinary-Surgeon Aitken resigns his Commission.

Sergeant Major Land to be Quartermaster, Supernumerary to the Establishment, for Militia Service.

The temporary rank of the undermentioned Lieutenants to be made permanent, and antedated to the 19th June, 1877, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to the 9th April, 1878:—

Grierson, vice Leigh, placed upon the Seconded List.

Honner, vice Shirres, placed upon the Seconded List.

Smith, vice Moore, placed upon the Seconded List.

Wingate, vice Mainwaring, promoted.

Townsend, vice Buckle, promoted.

Wilson, vice Moore, promoted.

Bell, vice Congdon, promoted.

Toms, vice de Marylski, promoted.

Phipps-Hornby, vice Adams, promoted.

Leslie, vice Taylor, placed upon the Seconded List.

Earle, vice Rainsford-Hannay, promoted.

Nicolls, vice Howard, promoted.

Shute, vice Gamble, promoted.

Shewell, vice Uppleby, promoted.

Jackson, vice Radford, promoted.

Molesworth, vice Innes, promoted.

Heath, vice Allen, promoted.

Carleton, vice Smyth, promoted.

The Hon Vereker, vice Mackinlay, placed upon the Seconded List.

Jackson, vice Watson, placed upon the Seconded List.

Waller, vice Crofton, placed upon the Seconded List.

Ind, vice Blandy, placed upon the Seconded List.

Calder, vice Newcome, promoted.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned Officers to be altered as stated against their names, viz:—Captains S Hewitt to 1st April, 1878; Nutt to 7th April, 1878; Stopford to 10th April, 1878; French to 10th April, 1878.

The undermentioned Officers from the Supernumerary List to be Captains:—Taylor; Reigne; Sejohn [late Bengal]; Wright; Hemans; Corbett; Robinson.

The undermentioned Officers from the Supernumerary List to be Lieutenants:—Martin, Waterfield, Walter, Price.

The undermentioned Officers to be placed upon the Seconded List, but not to be succeeded while in their present rank:—Captains Davies, Carre, Saunders, Ferrier, Hamilton, Innes. Lieutenants Owen, Beaver, Phillimore, Bowles, Eman, Mayhew.

Coldstream Guards, Second Lieut Cavendish-Bentinck, from the 84th Foot, to be Second Lieut.

2nd Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col. Phillipps to be Lieut-Col, Captain and Brevet Major Willans to be Major, Lieut Hughes to be Captain, Lieut Collins to be Adjutant.

3rd Foot, Lieut Howarth to be Captain.

5th Foot, Lieut Trafford to be Adjutant.

6th Foot, Lieut Faithful has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Gentleman Cadet Hay to be Second Lieut.

7th Foot, Quarter-master Slattery retires on half-pay.

8th Foot, Captain Leahy, from half pay, late 2nd Foot, to be Captain. Lieut Briscoe has been appointed to Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Lieut Russel to be Instructor of Musketry. Queen's Cadet Speer to be Second Lieut. Queen's India Cadet Unwin to be Second Lieut.

9th Foot, Major Daunt to be Lieut Col. Captain and Brevet Major Roberts to be Major, Lieut Wavell to be Captain. Lieut Lovell to be Captain.

10th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Du Buisson to be Second Lieut on augmentation.

11th Foot, Second Lieut Watson from 30th Foot, to be Second Lieut.

12th Foot, Lieut Glasgow, to be Captain.

13th Foot, Major Gilbert to be Lieut-Col. Captain and Brevet Major Lee to be Major. The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut Thurlow, dated 10th April, is cancelled. Lieut Thurlow to be Captain, vice H H Parr, seconded for service on the Staff. Lieut Waddy to be Captain.

14th Foot, Lieut Richardson to be Captain.

15th Foot, Sergeant-Major Cunningham to be Second Lieut.

17th Foot, Second Lieut St. Quintin, from the 108th Foot, to be Second Lieut.

18th Foot, Lieut Nixon has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Lieut Romaines to be Instructor of Musketry. Lieut Barns to be Adjutant.

29th Foot, Second Lieut Edwards, from the 18th Foot, to be Second Lieut on augmentation.

35th Foot, The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants:—Williams, in succession to Lieut Courtenay, promoted. Stewart, in succession to Sub-Lieut Dunn, transferred to the 23rd Foot.

36th Foot, Second Lieut Chichester, from the 26th Foot, to be Second Lieut.

38th Foot, Lieut de Vere Smith to be Instructor of Musketry. Lieut Emeris to be Adjutant.

40th Foot, Lieut Linton to be Captain.

43rd Foot, Sub-Lieut Lugaden has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

48th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Fairtlough to be Lieut-Col. Captain and Brevet Major Feneran to be Major. Lieut McLaughlin to be Captain.

49th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Rhodes to be Second Lieut.

51st Foot, Lieut Boxwell retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy.

58th Foot, Captain Eames retires on half-pay.

60th Foot, The transfer of Second Lieut the Hon Richard Baillie-Hamilton, from the 77th Foot, is cancelled. Second Lieut Ryder, from the 69th Foot, to be Second Lieutenant.

64th Foot, Lieut Crewe to be Instructor of Musketry.

65th Foot, Second Lieut O'Dell, from the 5th Foot, to be Second Lieutenant.

67th Foot, Sub-Lieut Jones to be Lieut. Lieut. MacMahon has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Lieut Jones has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Second Lieut Lloyd, from the 107th Foot, to be Second Lieut. Queen's Cadet Davies, to be Second Lieut.

71st Foot, Second Lieut the Hon Anson, from the 1st Foot, to be Second Lieut.

73rd Foot, Captain Preston retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

74th Foot, Lieut Somerville to be Second Lieut.

77th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Gordon to be Second Lieut.

78th Foot, Captain Gower retires on a pension.

79th Foot, Lieut Bucknall to be Captain.

81st Foot, Second Lieut Young, from the 69th Foot to be Second Lieut.

85th Foot, Second Lieut Thomson, from the 24th Foot, to be Second Lieut.

93rd Foot, Lieut Walker to be Second Lieut on augmentation.

95th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Kane to be Second Lieut.

99th Foot, Queen's (India) Cadet Cockburn to be Second Lieut.

106th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Maunsell to be Second Lieut.

107th Foot, Gentleman Cadet O'Callaghan to be Second Lieut.

Lieut Preston, Rifle Brigade, to be Captain.

Second Lieut Luttrell, from the 96th Foot to be Second Lieut.

Second Lieut M'Grigor, from the 85th Foot, to be Second Lieut.

Second Lieut Hunter, from the 64th Foot, to be Second Lieut.

Second Lieut Lascelles, from the 19th Foot, to be Second Lieut.

Second Lieut the Hon Baillie-Hamilton, from the 77th Foot, to be Second Lieut.

Second Lieut Russell, from the 11th Foot, to be Second Lieut.

Second Lieut Weyland, from the 74th Foot, to be Second Lieut.

Second Lieut Vans Agnew, from the 51st Foot, to be Second Lieut.

1st West India Regt Lieut Wilton to be Captain, Supernumerary Sub-Lieut Barkworth to be Sub-Lieut.

Military Mounted Police Corps, Sergeant-Major Silk to be Quartermaster.

Medical Department, Surgeon-Major Thomson, from half-pay, to be Surgeon-Major.

Surgeon Green resigns his commission.

Half-pay, Lieut Healy, from the 97th Foot, to be Captain.

Retired Full-Pay, Major and Brevet Lieut Col Stuart, from half-pay, retires on full-pay.

BREVET.

General Simpson, Colonel-Commandant, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, is placed upon the Retired List from the 1st October, 1877.

Major the Hon Brevet Lieut-Col Stuart, half-pay, late Staff Officers of Pensioners, to have the honorary rank of Colonel upon retiring on full pay.

Major Creighton, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Lieut Col on retirement.

Quartermaster Slattery, 7th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain upon retiring on half pay.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels:—

Lieut Col Walton, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut Col Cotton, 20th Hussars.

Lieut-Col Cook, 100th Foot.

Lieut-Col Craigie, 19th Hussars.

The following promotions to take place consequent upon General Simpson having been placed upon the Retired List:—

Lieut-General Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, K.C.B., Royal [late Bengal] Artillery, to be General.

Major-General Douglas, Royal [late Bengal] Artillery, to be Lieut-General.

Colonel Cadell, Royal [late Madras] Artillery, to be Major-General.

The undermentioned Officers to have a step of honorary rank upon retirement on a pension.

Lieut-Col Pitt, R A, to be Colonel.

Major O'Hara, R A, to be Lieut-Col.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut-General Briggs, Madras Staff Corps, removed to the Retired List:

Major-General Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieut-General.

Colonel Whitehill, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major-General.

The following promotion to take place, in consequence of the removal to the Retired List of Lieutenant-General Briggs, Madras Staff Corps:—Major-General Barrett, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieut-General.

The undermentioned Officers to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst in the command of Brigades:—

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Watson, V.C., C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Lieut Col and Brevet Col Macpherson, V.C., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned Officers to receive the value of an Ensigncy:—

Lieut Maisey, Bengal Staff Corps, late 17th Foot.

Lieut Wingate, Bengal Staff Corps, late 19th Foot.

Lieut Cotton, Madras Staff Corps, late 56th Foot.

Lieut Fordyce, Bombay Staff Corps, late 56th Foot.

PATRIOTISM OF JEWS AND CHRISTIANS.—It must be remembered that, if Judaism of the narrow and traditional type is held to be inimical to patriotism in a modern State, as hindering the genuine fusion of Jews with any nationality other than their own, there is also a point of view from which Christianity may be regarded as a counter influence to patriotism, and that precisely because it is not a tribal but a universal faith. The criticism has often been urged with exaggerated emphasis, and even pushed to paradoxical lengths by sceptical writers, but a moment's consideration will show that it has a certain weight. If there is any force in the argument noticed just now that Judaism is perverted to be an exclusively national faith from its appealing to temporal rewards and punishments only, the converse must hold true, that a religion based on supernatural sanctions, and which bids its votaries look for their recompense not in this world but in the next, has a tendency to denationalise them by withdrawing their minds from earthly and secular interests and concentrating them on the world unseen. And thus the early Christians were out of harmony with the social and political life of the Empire, not merely because the language of St. Paul and St. John had taught them to look on Rome as an Anti-christian power, but because there were laws and customs obligatory on all citizens to which they could not conform without violating their religious belief. It is another way of expressing this contrariety or divergence of character to say that the heroic and the saintly ideal, though not of course incompatible, do not exactly coincide. Saints, and especially martyrs, are sometimes loosely designated Christian heroes, and there may be some, like St. Louis of France, to whom the designation is peculiarly appropriate, but, broadly speaking heroism and sanctity represent different though not inconsistent types of excellence. To put an extreme case, Harmodius and Aristogeiton were reverenced by the Athenians as national heroes, but it would be difficult from any point of view to regard them as saints. In other words, Christian piety is not identical with patriotism, and may even conceivably conflict with it, as was the case under the Roman Empire. Moreover, Christianity has from the first taken shape in some kind of visible organization claiming the religious allegiance of its members. This need not and ordinarily does not interfere with their civil duties, but it does—to recall a phrase very prominent in the controversy about "Vaticanism"—introduce "a divided allegiance" in so far as the Christian recognizes his membership of a second society having laws and interests of its own, and whose boundaries are not at all necessarily coterminous with those of the nation. Hence the frequent rivalries of Church and State, which were unknown under the Jewish and Pagan systems of government, where Church and State were one. It may happen here and there that religious and patriotic zeal run, so to speak, in the same grove, and thus the course of history served at one time to identify Catholicism with the national character of Spain, and Protestantism with the national character of England. But that is an accident. As a rule, the Christian and the national sentiment are distinct, and may therefore become divergent or antagonistic forces. And thus if the patriotism of Jews may be plausibly disputed, the patriotism of Christians may be, and has been, for plausible but very opposite reasons, disputed also. The result seems to be that in the case of a Jew who is heart-whole in his loyalty to traditional Judaism cannot at the same time be heart-whole in his loyalty to a modern, and especially a Christian State, because his own nation, though at present dispersed and with no visible prospect of restoration, has a prior and paramount claim upon him. On the other hand, an Englishman or Frenchman, of whatever religious persuasion, remains simply an Englishman or Frenchman, and can have no temptation to prefer the interests of any other nation to those of England or France. But ecclesiastical may take precedence of national interests in his mind, as was objected to the Ultramontane advisers of Louis Napoleon who forced him into the Franco-Prussian war. From which quarter any practical danger to the State is most to be apprehended it seems hardly worth while to discuss, inasmuch as no one seriously proposes to deprive either Jews or Ultramontanes of equal civil rights.—*Saturday Review.*

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With each bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a LARGE ILLUSTRATED SHEET, showing the best means of stamping out infectious diseases, FEVERS, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this INVALUABLE INFORMATION was universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the Fruit Salt as an indispensable necessary, for its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country while so much heat-making food is not required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt aids away the ground-work of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and bed-room in readiness for any emergency. Without its use the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman states, "In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its trials," 10th edition, post free 14 stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Messrs. Gibson & Son, Chemists, of Hexham, say:—

"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt in Hexham, a few months ago, we have sold upwards of one thousand bottles, and it gives general satisfaction, as customers who get it almost always recommend it to their friends."

"Rosina Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jan 29, 1877.

"MR. ENO.—Dear Sir,—I write to thank you as being one of my best friends. The effects in my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness biliousness seems hereditary), and I quite expected to suffer like them for the rest of my life, but am taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some of my family, so that I have taken scarcely three bottles. I feel I ought to make some acknowledgment, so trust you will excuse this.

"Yours sincerely, ELIZA PELLING."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A LADY writes:—"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy; and I can assure you I recommend it to all my friends, and the result is always satisfactory. Any thing, medicine or food, cannot to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it, the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing. I feel I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do my best to make it known, that others may not suffer as I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years."

"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 16, 1877.

"A gentleman called in yesterday; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. he says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house. "M. BEAU."

"Your Fruit Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you would sell there. It would make its own way by its own merit.

"T. A. SOMMERBY, Councillor-at-Law,
"20, Old State House, Boston, U. S. A."

November 6, 1875.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1878.

REVIEW OF LAW BOOKS.

Two law-books have been sent to us for review—namely, "*Nelson's Commentaries* on the Code of Civil Procedure (Act 10 of 1877)," second edition; and *The Indian Limitation Act* (Act 15 of 1877), by Bejunjee R. Kotewal. We undertake the task.

Longinus is, by general consent, the prince of literary censors or critics. Between his age and our own many have been guided by the admirable rules of criticism that he bequeathed to posterity, and have distinguished themselves alike for their knowledge, taste, and integrity. Pope's Dunciad and Byron's English Bards and Scotch Reviewers are unrivalled productions, differing from the essays of philosophers only as a means employed for attaining the same end. The end being the same—the public good—we need not stop to consider the comparative merits of the means; perhaps a Pope or a Byron is better suited to hold the mirror up to nature, where folly and imposture have to be shown their own features; and a Jeffrey, a Gifford, or a Macaulay to lead true philosophy forth into broad daylight, that they who will may see her as she is, the province of the one being to prohibit, that of the other to encourage—of the one to lash vice, of the other to promote virtue.

There are, undoubtedly, periods in our history when some of these great men have stood like Guardian Angels over England's general literature. If they had not, what would have been the *moral* condition of the nation? For, if its literature had been debased, the sources of national thought had been poisoned. What Dr. Johnson says of individuals is *a fortiori* true of bodies of individuals, that is to say, of nations—namely, "all action has its origin in the mind: and, therefore, to suffer the thoughts to be vitiated is to poison the fountain of morality." What, for instance, would have been the moral condition of the public mind if Shelley had been allowed with impunity to publish his daring impiety, or Byron his disgusting confessions, or Carlyle his horrid blasphemy? The law was comparatively powerless; the pen of the Censor alone provided an antidote against the deadly poison—a poison fatal in proportion to the ability and zeal with which it was thrown upon the world.

Without going into the evils that have, from time to time, afflicted the law-literature of England (and their name is Legion), suffice it to say that its present wholesome condition is owing in a great degree to the public Censor. The *Law Magazine*, to name one out of many of our leading law-journals, has been conducted for many years with no less credit to itself than of advantage to the public. Knowing that the great body of the reading public is very materially influenced by the opinions of those who assume a right to criticise, it has, while it praised, wherever praise was due, held a rod of iron over the puerilities of advertizing authors, and the puff ("direct, oblique, or collusive") of the publisher. Owing to this, as much as to anything, is the high standard of law-literature in England. Even in America, where so many standard law-books exist, the high character of the law-literature of England is acknowledged. Indeed, *Story's* as well as *Kent's* works might, with no impropriety whatever, be classed with our own, for reasons unnecessary to enter into here.

It may reasonably be asked—what has all this to do with the merits or demerits of either of the two books now under review? The answer is a simple one—we, being constituted like other people, require at times a refresher, or, as Robert Hall expresses it, "it is only on great occasions that the mind awakes to take an extensive survey of the whole course, and that she suffers the dictates of reason to impress a new bias on her movements." Now, the consideration of these two law-books has awakened us, if not to an extensive survey of the whole course of law-literature in India, at least to an expression of opinion upon a branch of it; for we agree with Maine in his *Village Communities*—"if British rule is doing nothing else, it is steadily communicating to the natives the consciousness of positive rights—not dependent on opinion or usage, but capable of being actively enforced."

By the law-literature of the Empire of India we mean the entire body of *lex scripta*—from an Act of the Imperial Parliament to a Small Cause Court summons. But, in order that we may deal with *private* literature more effectually, especially with the two law books more immediately under consideration, we propose to leave the *public* branch of it to another time, as circumstances call for the expression of an opinion. The quality of Indian law-*literature* may, we think, be summed up in a few words. It is, all things considered, in a satisfactory state. We use the word *satisfactory* most advisedly; for advanced as it is—marvellously advanced as it is—under British rule, it is yet in its infancy; or, at least, it is, as yet, far from having attained the grisele of manhood which it has attained in the mother country. Hence the necessity of a parental solicitude, during its growth, in proportion to its helplessness. Sir Thomas Strange's Hindu Law, Sir W. Macnaghten's and Baillie's Mahomedan Law, are standard works. The High Court's Reports are equal to any in England. The Institutes of Menu, the Mitakshara, the Mayukh, the Daya Bhaga, the Dhurma Shastras, the Koran with its Hedaya, &c., have had brought to bear upon them the utmost ability and industry. Sir W. Jones *is* a host in himself, not to speak of the Colebrookes, Sutherland, Wynch, Morley and others. At the same time there is a vast deal of the most consummate trash published here—published, apparently, by persons who regard all knowledge of the law as a "Chinese shoe of the mind:" and whose object seems to be to let the outside world know how vile a Government we have, in allowing such "a flower to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness in the desert air." With these preliminary observations let us see what the two books in question are made of; whether they have about them the genuine ring of sound metal, or are mere Brummagem ware, made, like Hodge's razors, to sell, but not for use. And, first of all, of *Nelson's Commentaries*. When this book was first published, we reviewed it: and our review we of it was, upon the whole, favourable; for we thought that we discovered signs of considerable ability in the author, as well as the groundwork of a fair book. Taking this favourable view of the matter we ventured to suggest modes of improvement; and we are still of opinion, that if he had followed our advice—advice in common with that of others, as he seems to admit—a decent book might have been produced; but, as he informs us, he "notwithstanding" adheres to his own views, and is prepared to take upon himself the consequences. So it is! Every man has a right to his own opinion; and we would not give a button for a man without it. It was left somewhat in doubt, in the Preface to the first edition, whether the Presidency town practitioner had any interest in the book or not, but the Preface to the second edition puts it out of all dispute. The words are, "I have, therefore, prepared this second edition, as I prepared the first, for the use not so much of ripe lawyers and smart practitioners, as of uninstructed officials and pleaders, who, knowing little or nothing of law and practice, are called upon to do the very work that judges, barristers, and solicitors do at Westminster." The word "*therefore*" which stands at the head of this sentence has relation to what precedes it; especially this,—namely, that according to his experience, "in most parts of the mofussil an elementary acquaintance with the principles and terminology of procedure is far more urgently needed than are precise instructions upon knotty points of practice: and that to many judges and legal practitioners the revelation of a time-honoured doctrine is more useful than a report of the freshest ruling of a Full Bench upon some disputed matter." Once upon a time *Brinsley Sheridan*, upon hearing some such bombast as this, commented upon it by trying his hand at the same style, vociferating,—"The bear put his head out of the window, cried soft soap, and married the barber. At the wedding they danced till the gunpowder run out of their heels," and so on. Mrs. Malaprop and Mrs. Bamboozham put together are nothing in grandiloquence to Mr. Nelson, M. A., C. S. We know no one in *this* Presidency that can be compared with him as a penman, except it be a fast Zoroastrian indighting a stanza or love letter in English to his Dinbai or Dulcinea. He, perhaps, might, in a fine phrenzy rolling, succeed, perhaps, might, in a fine phrenzy rolling, succeed, but we know no other. Certainly no Englishman, north of, the Prongs Lighthouse. What, in the name of common sense, do the words elementary acquaintance, terminology of procedure, the revelation of a time-honoured doctrine, freshest ruling, mean? And, in the same Preface, we have the words "a work like *Tidd's Practice*, absolutely authoritative, excerpts from English books." What do such expressions really mean? In the Preface to the first edition are the words—"The last shred of paternal power has been torn from Mofussil Courts." Bah! We do not know a book, on legal or general subjects, with prefaces so badly written—that is to say, so badly worded. As Macaulay says of a work under review—"It is written in a language which nobody ever hears from his mother or his nurse, in a language in which nobody ever quarrels, or drives bargains, or makes love, in a language in which nobody ever thinks." As regards the *morale* of the present Preface it is no less emphatically to be condemned than its verbiage. What is implied under the words above quoted—the words "uninstructed officials and pleaders who, knowing little or nothing of law and practice, are called upon to do the very work that judges, barristers, and solicitors do at Westminster"? We have often seen in print the word "benighted," jocosely no doubt, predicate of a certain Presidency which forms part and parcel of the Empire of India; but it would seem to be no joke! *Ex concessis*, if a tithe of this be true, it is but too stern a reality. It is not by implication or by accident that we are admitted into the secret, that we have about us a body of men knowing little or nothing of law and practice, and yet who are called upon in a gross state of ignorance to do the very work that judges, barristers, and solicitors do at Westminster; but we have it put down on paper, boldly and fearlessly, by a C. S., while he is giving to the world the result of his own C. S. experience. Now, it is either true or false. If true, the sooner the Augean stable be cleansed of such filth the better. For what greater curse can befal a nation (not to speak of the fraud upon the public treasury) than to have men attempting to administer the law, who know little or nothing about it? More especially in a land, as he asserts, where "the last shred of paternal power has been torn from the Mofussil Courts." "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise" may be a suitable motto for a "benighted" race domiciled in Sleepy Hollow or elsewhere; but it ill consists with that proud and patriotic sentiment of Milton—that England can never afford to abandon her precedence in teaching nations how to live. We repeat, this unqualified charge of incapacity is either true or false (an issue left to be determined by the accuser and accused themselves); if true, as we have said, the sooner the schoolmaster goes abroad the better; if false, the author has quite mistaken his views, in the matter published. We are prepared to give our reasons for the conclusion. We have his own words for it—"that the book is not so much intended for the use of ripe lawyers and smart practitioners as uninstructed officials," &c. Now, has he produced a book suitable even to the benighted or infantine capacity of the body for whose use it was really intended by him? We assume, as an undeniable proposition, that a man who professes to teach others in any science or art must not only know the rudiments of that science or art, but he must have besides the capacity to instruct. The author of this book is an exceedingly well read man, as a *theoretical* lawyer he is *par negotiis*, but he wants the capacity to instruct: because his legal knowledge, which is most extensive, and upon the whole tolerably well digested, is only *theoretical*. Practice, it is clear, has not yet developed on his head the organ of *generalization*. To throw together a mass of matter, as heterogeneous as the contents of the witches' cauldron in Macbeth—here a bit of law, there a bit of a committee report, a speech of Mr. Hope or Mr. Currie, scraps from a leading journal, Cowper's Task, &c., &c., and to tell the "uninstructed" to pick and choose for themselves, is, to say the least of it, a mistake. The book, as a whole, falls under the Greek rebuke—"a great book is a great evil." It contains 702 pages, full one-third whereof is mere scissors and paste. The number of definitions of words, that required no definition, taken from Wharton's Law Lexicon are incalculable; then we have "excerpts" without rhyme or reason, not only from Tomkins and Jenkins, but from the Report of Select Committees, or from Final Reports. Then come the speeches, &c. in Council of Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Hope, Mr. Cockerell and others, *e. g.*, p. 179, "On the 6th November 1858 Mr. Currie suddenly introduced a new section, and succeeded in passing it, apparently without a word of dissent from any of the members present. He said," &c. We earnestly beg all who have an opportunity of reading this particular section, to do so, as a fair sample of the rest; and we are egregiously mistaken if they do not estimate the book at the value we put upon it. Be pleased to remember that all this is intended to be, as it were, mother's milk, the proper aliment, in his opinion, for the babes and sucklings in the law, or, if you like Dryden's phrase better, "children of a larger growth," whom the author has undertaken to bring up by hand. Once more what he calls "excerpts" and we will give it up. The following line, we think, no parallel, except it be in "excerpts" from *The History of Little Goody's Two Shoes: the Babes of the Wood, or The Celebrated History of the Renowned Robin Hood: Captain of the Merry Outlaws of Sherwood Forest*:

"The Right to begin very often is gracefully waived by native pleaders in complicated cases. Many of them shrink from showing their cards, and prefer getting an insight into the opponent's case before opening their own, to the doubtful advantage of having the last word before an unimpressionable judge." Whether the former part of this "graceful" compliment be or be not intended as a sop thrown to the native pleaders for what had been, advisedly or unadvisedly, imputed to them before (a soft impeachment needless to repeat), we stop not to consider. Still less, if possible, shall we take the trouble to look into Wharton's Law Lexicon, the author's *vade mecum*, for a definition of the word *unimpressionable*, as applied to a man sitting in judgment upon the lives or property of British subjects; suffice it to say (and we say it fearless of contradiction), that if any native pleader or any barrister, or any advocate (however *gracefully* it may be done), waives the right to begin, he is guilty of the grossest dereliction of duty, or, if innocent of downright treachery to his client, he is in that benighted condition, as regards the science of advocacy, in which the author seems to place the whole Mofussil body: and the judge who allows it equally commits himself. A very serious reflection arises as to the competency of the tribunal that grants to such vakeels certificates. Is the certificate to practice in those parts, an act of *grace* or the reward of *merit*? But, with all deference, has not the author reasoned from *particulars* to *universals*? Our own experience assures us that, as a body, they are far—very far indeed—from being of that *uninstructed* sort as they are here described by him.

It will naturally enough be asked what harm, beyond the increased size and expense of the book, can arise from all this irrelevant matter, assuming it to be irrelevant? The answer to the question, which is a very proper one, is this:—The speeches of members of Council, extracts from reports, journals, and the like, are calculated to mislead the *uninstructed*. It is a supply of artificial food for the infantine mind, which ought never to be given to it. It is, in effect, quack medicine, if not a deadly poison, instead of being a good wholesome nutritious aliment. For instance, the object of a speech of a Mr. Hope or a Mr. Currie in Council is to let the student know the meaning of the words used in the Act. If that be not the object, it has no object at all, except it be to make a big looking book to serve as an advertisement in a shop window. Now, as an advertisement in a shop window serves so sublime a name, there is one golden canon or rule of construction of an Act of the Imperial Parliament or Act of a Legislative Council. It is this—to take the words used by the Legislature in their plain popular sense; if there be any ambiguity in the words used the words must give way to the general intention, as it is to be collected from the four corners of the document itself. The only matter *dehors* the instrument which the Court can look at, when an ambiguity does arise, is the *state of the law, quoad hoc*, at the very time when the Act in question received the Royal Assent. Upon no account, upon no consideration whatever will a Court of Justice permit an advocate to refer to such a report, or to a speech of a member, or to a newspaper. The author of this book, therefore, not only does *not* tell the "*uninstructed*" what source of information he is to go to for a rule or canon of construction of an Act of the Legislature in general or of this Act in particular, but he positively instructs them erroneously. Individuals may have the strength in time to get rid of the wrong impression; but that is sooner said than done. He had simply to state, where ambignity appeared, what the law was before, or at the time when the Act passed, and to point out the change if any. A few words would have sufficed.

The Interpretation Clause, with one or two exceptions, is amply sufficient without the mass of such idle definitions as of *trade*, "*time*," *adjournment*, *affidavit*, *decision*, *costs*, and the like. As regards *the Index*, it is simply useless. It would be much easier to find what is wanted by looking into the Act itself, than by trying to get at it through the Index (See "*Appeal*," *Attachment*, *Decree*, *Property*, *Suit*, *&c.*) You might as well seek a needle in a bottle of hay as to attempt to find anything in the book by means of the Index.

The *materiel* of the book does publisher, printer, &c., &c., the utmost credit, and the sheets have been revised by the author himself with uncommon care.

Who the Madras Judge is whose name is given in page 163, we do not know. Lord Byron tells "us" of a Lake Poet who, by way of illustrating his essay on the Sublime and Beautiful in poetry, gave passages of his *own* and Milton. Let us hope that vanity or self-delusion has not given rise to this. If it really be so, we would humbly suggest that to the 3rd edition, instead, the Judge's portrait, as is done in old black letter law-books, be placed in the frontispiece, and then there will be no mistake about it.

Lastly, we repeat what we said before, if Mr. Nelson would only condescend to prune down this huge unwieldy book of its exuberant foliage from 702 to about 300 pages, get some one to write a sensible preface for him, and another to make a spec and span new Index for him, he may succeed in exclusively occupying "the new ground" that he seems desirous of reducing into possession. Should he persevere in obstinately setting at defiance all friendly advice, as he admits to have done in a great measure in this instance, he must take the consequences. He will not be the first man of great ability, which he unquestionably is, that has fallen a victim to some untoward idiosyncracy of character.

"The Indian Limitation Act" (Act 15 of 1877); by Bejunji R. Kotewal.

This is an admirable little book. It has the ring of pure metal about it. There's no "Turkey carpet style of writing" in the Preface, no poetry, no philosophy, no speeches of member of Council, no "excerpts" from this or that journal, no nothing, as the vulgar saying is, except good sound law in the fine old *multum in parvo* form. It is just such an one, both in design and execution, which *à priori* might be expected. We judge so from its likeness to the former one in conciseness, accuracy, and correctness of reference. It is in striking contrast, *ab ovo usque ad mala*, to the big book just laid aside. We say such an one as might be expected, because it is not long ago that we had occasion to review Mr. Kotewal's work on the *Small Causes Acts*, and to speak of it in the most unqualified terms of praise. In the former work the author had the invaluable assistance of Mr. Hart (the worthy successor of the late Mr. O'Leary in our Small Cause Court); and it is not improbable, though not publicly acknowledged, that some such supervision, *sub rosa*, has been brought to bear upon this book. Be that as it may, his former association with so good a lawyer has had a very decided effect upon the author of it. There is a short and simple Preface, followed by an analysis of contents, a table of cases, and a fair Index.

As regards the body of the work: he has left the language of the Legislature to speak for itself, except where some explanation seemed to be required; and then what was to be done is done in a few words, and in a way which every practitioner likes to see. His authorities are, upon the whole, well chosen. In a recent review of the work some defects in pp. 50 and 51 were pointed out. The two Latin quotations there, as they stand, are, no doubt, eyesores; but with a stroke of the pen, before any other copy issues, the mischief may easily be remedied. Indeed, as they stand, they can mislead no one who knows anything of Latin, but still they are eyesores. The charge of *piracy* (p. 50) is simply ridiculous! The author does actually refer to Roscoe! And the text itself of Roscoe does no more than simply refer to the Report whence the matter is taken! Akin to this shrewd piece of vernacular criticism, for its parentage is self-evident, is the twitting the author with the use of an *old* edition of Roscoe's N. P. instead of the last? As if the *last* edition of a book was necessarily the best!! We have always been led to believe that the value of a book depended not upon the bulk or age, but on the mental calibre of the author or editor of it. And a simple inspection of the respective editions referred to will show what a very wise discretion Mr. Kotewal has shown by not referring to the last; or, more properly speaking, in referring to the one that he has referred to, in preference to the last—a great, overgrown, unwieldy, scizzors and paste affair, that does English law-literature no credit. We regard this discrimination as another instance of the uncommon care taken by Mr. Kotewal in the execution of this work. We think the reviewer for the valuable hint. Had it not been so suggested it would certainly have escaped our notice. The book is a small 8vo. of 155 pages, and is dedicated to Mr. Gibbs, late one of the Judges of the High Court. If the author makes up his mind that it shall never exceed 200 pages, we venture to predict that he will have no rival on this side of India. But as good wine needs no bush, we content ourselves with congratulating him on his success. We have never looked in vain into his *Small Cause Court Acts*, and we look forward, with like expectation, to the use of this book.

THE CLOSE OF THE DEBATE ON THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. E. Stanhope stated, in reply to Sir A. Gordon, that no change had been made in the terms of enlistment for service of the Indian native force of her Majesty since the 2nd of August, 1848.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the Marquis of Hartington that it was intended to take the supplementary estimate for the cost of transporting the Indian troops to Malta on Monday next.

Mr. Cross resumed the adjourned debate upon Lord Hartington's motion respecting the military forces of the Crown, and justified the secrecy with which the movement of the Indian troops had been conducted upon the ground that it was absolutely essential that the operation should be carried out before a certain time, and that there being doubts as to whether local difficulties could be surmounted, it would have been the height of folly for the Government to acquaint the world with their intentions before the action which they contemplated had been taken. Moreover, the Government had received information which, fortunately, turned out to be erroneous, but which rendered secrecy absolutely necessary. He complained that although the motion submitted to the House had no object whatever except to condemn the acts of the Government, yet no direct issue was raised by which the House could express practically any opinion upon those acts. The action of the Government had been to advise her Majesty, in case of eminent emergency, to use her undoubted prerogative to move a portion of her forces from one part of her dominions to another and looking to the exigencies and the circumstances of the case, they had only done what it was their duty to do. There had not been (Mr. Cross proceeded to say) a single man raised without the authority of Parliament; the Sovereign had moved within the limits of her undoubted right, and therefore there had been no infringement of the Bill of Rights; neither had there been any infringement of the Indian Government Act, inasmuch as the Government had come down and asked Parliament to vote the money, thus complying both in the letter and in the spirit with the constitutional check imposed upon an ambitious Ministry or an unconstitutional Sovereign. At the present critical moment it was absolutely impossible for the Government to enter into a full vindication of their policy, but they declared that what they had done had been done under an emergency; and he believed that the country would say they had done nothing more than the emergency warranted. Mr. Herschell followed in support of the resolution, which he said had not been proposed with any intention of embarrassing the Government, but in order to vindicate the constitutional rights and safeguards which were necessary for the liberties of the people and the security of the country. Mr. Roebuck regarded the time of this discussion as most inopportune and the mode in which it was initiated and conducted as most mischievous. Could anybody, he asked, believe that we were in a state of profound peace when to-morrow we might be at war? The one great encouragement to the opponents of England was the notion that this was a divided and therefore a weak nation. He asked his countrymen to contrast the attitude of her Majesty's Government, firm in their determination to maintain the interests of Europe against a despotic Power, with that of the Opposition, who, when the interests of the country were at stake, and when every word spoken would either strengthen or weaken its power, came forward with a vague abstract proposition about some point of technical law which the House of Lords would not dare to call in question. He ridiculed the extravagant assertion that the liberties of the people were endangered by what the Government had done, and charged Mr. Gladstone with strengthening the hands of the enemies of his country. The action of the Opposition in attacking the Government and endeavouring to create discord at a moment of grave peril was neither honest nor patriotic. There had not been a single instance of generous conduct or feeling manifested on the part of those who opposed the Government, and the course they had taken deserved the most severe reprobation. The debate was continued by Mr. Hall in support of the amendment, and by Mr. Waddy for Lord Hartington's resolution. Sir A. Gordon, speaking from the Conservative benches, said that unless his doubts on the question were removed he should vote for the resolution. Mr. J. Holms asserted that the Government had violated the spirit of the Constitution, and had treated Parliament with discourtesy. General Shute supported the amendment, insisting on the wisdom of being prepared for war; and Mr. Synan spoke in favour of the resolution. After some observations from Lord R. Montagu, Mr. W. E. Forster, who, declining the Chancellor of the Exchequer's suggestion that he should speak from his seat, addressed, the House standing, supported by crutches, pronounced the amendment of the Secretary of State for the Colonies an evasion of the question at issue. The contention of the Opposition was that the Ministry had disregarded both the statute law and the privileges of Parliament, and that, in calling upon the House to vote a Budget while they kept it in ignorance of the steps they meant to take, they had as far as they could set at nought the power of the House to grant or refuse supplies. The motion of Lord Hartington he regarded as extremely moderate and considerate towards the Government, and as it was not intended to embarrass them it could contain no censure. Its real object was to place upon record a protest which would prevent this infringement of parliamentary privileges becoming a precedent. What the Ministry ought to have done was to frankly admit that if an infringement of those privileges had taken place it was due to an imperious necessity, and that it should not be a precedent for the future. It was a mockery to speak of parliamentary government if so important a change as the introduction of Indian troops into Europe was to be made without the House being consulted or any information being given to it. The Solicitor-General contended that if the whole of the troops voted by Parliament were concentrated in this country, and all the colonies garrisoned solely by the Indian army, there would not be the smallest infringement of the Bill of Rights. He denied also that the step taken by the Government was an evasion of the control of Parliament. With respect to a point raised by Mr. Waddy, he explained that since the Act of 1858 the terms of enlistment of the Indian army had been altered, and that the troops were enlisted to serve her Majesty in any part of the world. Sir H. James remarked that the amendment was simply a dilatory plea that nobody should embarrass the Government; while the motion was proposed upon the exact lines of the motion proposed under similar circumstances by Mr. Grey in 1794. Adverting to the attack made upon the Opposition by Mr. Roebuck, he indignantly asked what right the hon. and learned gentleman had to accuse the occupants of that bench of dishonesty and want of patriotism, and declared that the Liberal party would be gratified to see him sitting among his Conservative allies, whom he had upon former occasions virulently denounced. Turning next to the legal and constitutional question, the hon. and learned gentleman at great length argued that the Government had acted in direct violation both of the law and of constitutional precedent.

During the Solicitor-General's speech, Mr. Roebuck who had been absent, entered the House, and took his seat for a few moments upon the front Opposition bench below the gangway, but after a short conversation with Mr. Dillwyn, cross the floor, and amid loud cheers from the Opposition, took a vacant seat at the lower end of the corresponding bench on the Conservative side.

It was nearly one o'clock when the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to sum up the debate on the ministerial side. He contended, with regard to Lord Hartington's resolution, that whether the doctrine of its proposers was true or false, there was nothing whatever in the existing circumstances to justify them in coming forward and laying down such a doctrine in an abstract form at the present juncture. So far as the power of the prerogative was concerned Parliament had complete control over the Crown and the Ministers in these matters, and it could turn out any Ministry which attempted to abuse that power. The power of the Crown was limited to the extent that it was not legal for it to bring into the United Kingdom any forces beyond the number voted by Parliament; but subject to this and certain other limitations, it was the undoubted right of the Sovereign to use the Indian army whenever it was necessary. On the whole, short of coming to Parliament for its previous consent, he did not see what more the Government could do than they had done. They had endeavoured, so far as it was in their power, to act in conformity with the law, and they believed they had not violated the provisions of the Bill of Rights or the Indian Government Act; and if they had done anything which could be called illegal—and he doubted even that—it was that they had undertaken a large expenditure before coming to Parliament for its sanction. The control of Parliament over the forces of the Crown had not been weakened in the smallest degree by what had been done, and therefore her Majesty's Government could not assent to an unnecessary, superfluous, and consequently a mischievous resolution.

After some remarks from Major Nolan and Mr. Bromley-Davenport, the Marquis of Hartington replied and Mr. O'Donnell having added a few words, the House divided at twenty-five minutes to three o'clock, with the following result:—For the motion, 226; against, 347; majority for Government, 121.

THE COST OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

Two supplementary estimates have been issued giving the estimated cost of the despatch of the Indian expeditionary force to Malta. One estimate, issued by the War Office, gives the cost of pay, clothing, and other charges, amounting to 350,0001; the other, issued by the Admiralty, relates to the cost of the conveyance of the troops, and amounts to 398,0001., making a total of 748,0001. The details of the estimates are as follows:—

SUPPLEMENTARY ARMY ESTIMATE.

Estimate of the further amount required to meet additional expenditure to defray the charges for the pay and allowances, and other expenses of a portion of Her Majesty's native Indian troops, not exceeding 7,000 men, while serving out of India, which will come in course of payment during the year ending March 31, 1879:—

Pay, extra pay, batta, and clothing for 7,000 Native Indian troops (Vote 1)	£180,000
Provisions, forage, fuel, and light, maintenance of horses, &c. (Vote 10)	120,000
Miscellaneous charges in connection with the movement and equipment of the force (Vote 10)	50,000
Total	£350,000

Detail of proposed force:—One regiment of Bengal cavalry, one regiment of Bombay cavalry, two companies of Madras Sappers and Miners, two companies of Bombay Sappers and Miners, three regiments of Bengal Native Infantry, one regiment of Madras Native Infantry, two regiments of Bombay Native Infantry: 7,000; all ranks.

SUPPLEMENTARY NAVY ESTIMATE.

An estimate of the sum required to defray the charges which shall come in course of payment in the year ending March 31, 1879, under the following heads of the Annual Estimates of Her Majesty's Navy, in addition to the sums proposed in the Navy Estimates for the year 1878-79 (Parliamentary Paper, No. 26 of Session 1878), being in respect of transport service on account of the expeditionary force despatched from India to Malta, viz.:—

Vote No. 17.—Army Department (Conveyance of Troops.)

Freight, &c., of ships on monthly pay	£256,500
Conveyance of troops, abroad and homeward	1,000
Coals for steam transports, and freight ships on monthly pay	33,000
Freight of army and ordnance stores, abroad and homeward	1,500
Mess allowances to army officers, &c., abroad and homeward	5,000
Passage money, army	1,000
Fitting transports and freight ships	40,000
Bedding and other stores for troops	8,000
Forage and stores for horses	21,000
Pay and contingent expenses of transport officers afloat, &c.	1,000
Provisions, &c., for troops	30,000
Total	£398,000

PEOPLE at Simla have not yet tired of writing or talking about the great ball given by the Viceroy in honour of Her Majesty's birthday. It is said that the two things to be ever remembered were some of the dresses of the ladies, which were aids to imagination, and the gorgeous costumes of the M. A. Society which went far beyond imagination. Biblical students said of the latter that it was quite impossible for Solomon in all his glory to have been arrayed like one of them. "Their manly bosoms," we are told, "throbbed delightedly under the Delhi medal and bars of glittering gold lace which revealed occasionally the rainbow colours of the various orders of chivalry their wearers had proudly earned, either in the contested field or the courtly drawing-room. Not even the most stately of footmen, and those of the Lord Mayor of London are probably the finest of the race extant,—not even his minions could have carried gorgeousness more calmly, more easily, gracefully and imperturbably than these brave wearers of the Indian Empire who do toil and spin in the interest of their marvellous Society."

—Civil and Military Gazette.

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The following Testimonial has just been received from the Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops:—

No. 258 of 1878.

BOMBAY, 16th *March* 1878.

From the SUPERINTENDENT, MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS, to Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

In answer to your letter of 14th instant, I have very much pleasure in stating that I consider "Leroy's Non-Conducting Com position to be far the best non-conducting composition for Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c. in use, for the prevention of radiation of heat.

I have no hesitation in testifying my firm belief in its general efficacy. The saving in fuel is great,—certainly as much as 10 per cent. Steam is generated much faster, and it is a cheap and lasting mode of covering steam pipes, and can be worked up many times by using a little fresh composition with the old. I have used the compo. ever since 1870 to this time, and have never had any reason to alter my opinion.—I remain, Dear Sirs, Yours faithfully,

W. C. ROWE,
Superintendent Municipal Workshops.

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ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

At Constantinople the advance of the Russian army four kilometres nearer to Constantinople has caused great uneasiness.

The Russian army, it is stated, "instead of being clustered in and about the villages, is now extended before the city in its lines of tents in a manner impressive to the popular mind." The Russian Ambassador states that the movement has been made for "hygiinic reasons," but according to some accounts General Todleben has sent a note to the Porte requesting the evacuation of the fortresses of Schumla, Varna, and Batoum, the removal of the Turkish camp at Maslak, and permission to occupy Boyukdere, and a council of Ministers and Generals has been held under the presidency of the Sultan to take these demands into consideration. The Pera correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says—"Fears are entertained that the Russians, foreseeing war inevitable, may make a dash on the capital and seize the coveted position of Kavak before the British fleet could reach the Bosphorus. Precautionary measures, however, have been taken by the Turks."

Telegrams from Constatinople, dated May 22, on this subject are as follows:—

The Russian outposts have advanced close to the Turkish outposts all along the line; the Russians have also brought up many heavy guns. Negotiations for the cession of the fortresses have been suspended between Adrianople and San Stefano. Great efforts will be made to repatriate the refugees.

The Russian troops continued, both yesterday and today, their forward movement towards the Belgrad forest. General Skobeleff, reinforced with artillery from Tchataldja, has stationed his troops quite close to the Sweet Waters. Osman, Baker, Ahmed Mukhtar, and Fuad Pashas have to-day inspected all the Turkish lines, and ordered the detachments in the front not to retire. A Russo-Turkish Commission is to fix the exact line of demarcation.

THE RETURN OF COUNT SCHOUVALOFF.

COUNT SHOUVALOFF left St. Petersburg on May 18 and reached Berlin on the 20th. After staying a few hours at the Russian Embassy, he had a conference with Herr von Bulow and Baron d'Oubril, and subsequently was received by the Emperor William in a special audience which lasted about an hour. In the evening he left Berlin for Friedrichsruhe, in order to see Prince Bismarck, who could not leave his house. The Count reached London on May 22, and was met at the railway terminus by M. Bartholomei, Chancellor of the Embassy, who has been acting as Charge d'Affaires and Count N. Adlerberg.—

A correspondent from St. Petersburg says that something has already leaked out concerning Count Schouvaloff's mission. The Emperor was pleased to find that the English demands had been exaggerated, and yet more pleased to learn that the Government is sincerely anxious for peace. Easy upon the point of honour, he is prepared to make large concessions. Even the question of Batoum will not stand in the way, but he is firm about Bessarabia.

The *Agence Russe* of May 22 publishes an article in which it says:—"Only those whose interest it is that war should break out can labour to prevent an understanding between England and Russia. Everything, however, tends to the belief that their efforts will be in vain, as is already shown by the latest news from Constantinople and Berlin, and therefore that a Congress will assemble." In order to guard the public against false reports the *Agence Russe* declares that positive intelligence respecting the results of Count Schouvaloff's mission to London can only reach St. Petersburg in the course of next week.

From Berlin we learn that in consequence of some peaceful intimations which Count Schouvaloff has made in conversation with several diplomatists it is now popularly expected that the meeting of Congress may be expected about the middle of June. Government circles, however, treat this flying report most sceptically, being of opinion that some untoward event in or before Constantinople may, within the next few days, alter the complexion of affairs entirely.

The Austrian correspondent of the *Times* hears that the struggle—political and personal—which has been going on during the last week in St. Petersburg has been decided in favour of Count Schouvaloff. The Count, it is said, instead of waiting for the attack of his adversaries, boldly carried war into the enemy's camp, and at his very first interview with the Emperor, "assailed the treaty of San Stefano and its framers, representing the great mischief they had caused by risking the compromise, by a policy of adventure and giddiness, of the results of the brilliant military achievements, and of so many sacrifices." The impression produced on the mind of the Czar by the Count's memorial is said to be considerable, and no deep that no efforts of his adversaries could succeed in removing or even weakening it."

A Vienna correspondent, writing on May 23, says:—"I feel much satisfaction in alluding to the public notice that has been taken of Sir Henry Elliot's repeated assertion that England, so far from seeking the solution of the Eastern Question by means of a separate agreement with Russia, only urges a preliminary understanding with the view of paving the way for the holding of a Congress. The official world here hopes everything from the Congress, and the most sanguine expectations have suddenly succeeded to the uncomfortable misgivings which lately prevailed. Sir Henry, it is added, lays strong stress on the importance of preserving the European character of the solution to be found; and considers that this would not exclude the selection of certain questions from the Congress programme for special deliberation. Austria is disposed to allow the concession which Montenegro seeks—namely, a free navigation by the river Bojana to the Adriatic."

From Pera it is stated that peace is considered rather more hopeful at the Embassies there. It is believed that the party of conciliation is gaining the upper hand in the councils of the Sultan, and that the firm attitude of England at the present crisis is conducing greatly to this result. The Turks, meanwhile, are not idle. An Englishman visited the Turkish defences on May 21, and he states that formidable earthworks have been thrown up, and additional guns have been placed in position, rendering the success of an attack more doubtful.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Vienna, writing on May 22, says:—

I hear to-day from a source which permits of no possible doubt that, although Count Schouvaloff is the bearer of propositions that are likely to be taken into consideration, yet he did not obtain all he desired. I am told that in case he had failed altogether his intention was not to return to his post at all. He found the popular agitation in Russia far more serious than he had anticipated, and the Czar profoundly impress

fruits of the war, and to protect our Christian brothers in the East, all our forces must be directed to attacking the enemy at sea. Will our sailors be able to attack? Of course they will, for they are Russians. But we must give them an abundance of good and rapid ships, and they will soon find out the weak point of our new adversary. Dozens of vessels, under the command of competent captains, may be scattered over all the commercial routes of the enemy and put a stop to his universal trade. A month's blockade like this will have a singular effect on his heaps of gold, of which he is so proud. He will find them melt almost like snow. The organisation of this volunteer fleet and subscriptions to carry it out are decreed by the Emperor. The sums collected will serve to buy vessels in all ports, which may be sent on the track at the first moment. The sooner they are ready the better. He who desires peace must be prepared for war. Moreover, this movement is not a temporary one. It will serve the cause of peace as of war. In times of peace the ships can be employed in commercial affairs. Once disarmed the vessels will be able to transport the millions of tons of merchandize which the foreigner buys in our country or brings to us. Russia loses millions daily through the want of a merchant navy. It is possible that the money obtained in this way will one day be repaid to the subscribers. In any case, in the event of war we shall have a fleet fit for defence as well as for attack. If our adversary has more money than we have, there is not a people in the world that love their country more than the Russians, and woe be to those who doubt it. Now that, for defensive purposes, the Czar has authorised the formation of a volunteer fleet under the control of his son, the Czarewitch, let us make our offerings with an abundant hand. If the enemy insults us, let us rise like one man to defend our just rights, and God will crush the provoker. Subscriptions will be received at St. Petersburg at the palace of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke, Heir to the Throne, &c.

THE EXTRAORDINARY WILL CASE.

THE hearing of the Bagot will case was resumed on May 17, when Mr. Porter, Q.C., proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the defendants. He said it was seldom so important a case came under their consideration in this country. The importance of the case appeared to him to transcend that of any other they had been concerned with, because it involved directly the question of the power of a man of undoubted and undisputed intellect to dispose as he pleased of his property. The will of September 7 was executed in due form of law. The testator was confessedly a man of intellect up to and beyond the average. Although he died within a year of the execution of that will he died young, and of a disease having no connection whatever with his intellectual condition. The will, then, was disputed upon two grounds: one that it was procured by fraud or by the undue influence of other persons; another question was that although a man of general capacity Bagot laboured under a delusion. There was no delusion. To ask them to find that Mr. Bagot was under an insane delusion was to ask them to say that he was mad or insane at the time he made the will. The question meant, not was he under a misconception or a mistake in any slight matters, but that he was insane as to the subject-matter to which the delusion was imputed. Supposing he was not under any insane delusion, it was sought to set aside the will on the ground that it was procured by the fraud and undue influence of the persons interested—namely, Bernard Bagot and John Lloyd Bagot. Undue influence, in order to set aside a will, must mean undue influence amounting to coercion. He did not mean bodily coercion. Who were the persons alleged to have been guilty of coercion? The first and principal was Bernard Bagot. The Solicitor-General described him as an artful designing man, who did the crafty part of the work, leaving the vulgar brutality to John. He was alleged to have procured the will in question from his brother by undue influence. The first question they would ask themselves when they heard a man of respectability, character, and standing, who up to this had borne a name unblemished among his friends and countrymen, was for what purpose he would be guilty of such an act? Under the will set up he got £5,000, and under the will Mrs. Bagot would set up he would get the same sum. Mrs. Bagot had told an audacious falsehood, which, perhaps, it would be better for his (counsel's) client if it were true when she said that for nine years of the testator's life he had been on bad terms with his brothers. If that were true did they get power of influencing him? If he had a rooted aversion to them, how did they, in 1876, get the power of turning his testamentary bequests in their favour? Down to the time when Dr. Banks and Mr. Porter saw testator in this country, down to the time when Lord Clonbrock paid him a farewell visit in May, 1877, he was a man of perfectly unclouded mind, clear beyond the average of men. He was in the vigour of intellectual manhood. How, then, was the case to be worked out in regard to fraud and undue influence?—for there could not be fished up on mere suspicion. The case of the plaintiff rested on the evidence of Mrs. Bagot. That was to say, if her evidence was put out of the case, the suggestion against the will at once fell to the ground. If he (the counsel) could demonstrate out of her own mouth and prove by facts that she had been guilty over and over again in the witness-box of deliberate false swearing for the purposes of her case, would they act upon such evidence as against every undisputed facts and the strong testimony of the testator himself? It was a painful thing for any man to have to speak of a lady—a lady of position, of good appearance, of aristocratic manners—as he, in the discharge of his duty would have to, but they had to deal with facts. Mrs. Bagot, he repeated, had been guilty of deliberate perjury—circumstantial perjury—for the purpose of sustaining her case. It was admitted she met Mr. Christopher Neville Bagot in the month of July, 1873, for the first time, when she was living with her mother. She met him at a party, and it was a strange thing that she was found receiving presents from him, an unmarried man, almost immediately afterwards. It would be a curious circumstance in any rank or condition of life, but young ladies of the upper classes especially were not in the habit of receiving presents from unmarried men. There was conversation at the dinner table about a handsome horse he had, and a day or two afterwards that horse was transferred to her stables. She also used his equipage for her convenience during the autumn of 1873. There were curious circumstances and a strange light over the education of this lady and over her habits. The acquaintance ripened to such an extent that, according to her account, a proposal of marriage resulted, which she refused, saying to him, "Wait until you are better." Since 1869 he had been suffering from the effects of a paralytic stroke, and going about in a half-paralytic condition. Mrs. Bagot went on to state that he repeated his proposals, and that then it was testator who said that he must wait until he got better, saying that he was ashamed to be seen in church. Was there ever a more ridiculous story? Surely there were many churches where they could have been married perfectly unobserved, and in presence of no one but the sexton and his wife. What was there to detain him getting a special license, as he did afterwards, if he was not in a position to leave the house? But if he did not want to go to church as he then was, why could he not have got married before a registrar, as it is suggested he subsequently was? The whole thing was a ridiculous story told by her as a cloak for the intimacy that existed between them in the autumn of 1873. What was the position of the parties to each other? They were the most unsuited couple that ever were brought together; he had left a record in the manuscript taken down by Dr. Buckley of the intimacy that took place between them. "We became too intimate, and this intimacy continued down to the time of our marriage, in 1875." The intimacy between them was of an improper kind, beyond all doubt. In an unlucky moment for her, Mrs. Bagot invented this story of the marriage in August, 1874. She swore to it in the police-office in this city, and having sworn to it she was fixed to it, and bound to go on further with the story through thick and thin; and now that marriage, which, if she had not sworn to it, might have been a matter quite immaterial, had become not only a matter of inquiry, but one upon which he (counsel) expected the case would to a great extent turn. She said that in August, 1874, her brother and sister were about leaving London, and were going to the Continent, and that Christopher Bagot pressed her to marry him, because he was afraid that if she went away she might meet some one whom she might like better. But Mrs. Bagot had shown that she possessed a pretty independent spirit by her conduct on many occasions, and if persons of mature years, of full age, and independent mind, wished to get married, why could they not do it openly? In the witness box she had been pressed to explain what were "the family reasons," and the explanation she gave was that Mr. Bagot and her mother had not been for a year and a half on speaking terms. She never asked for the certificate of this marriage; never furnished her mind with the name of the street where it took place, or the names of the men who were present. If such a story were told by a little peasant-girl from the hills, she would be ignominiously scouted from court as unworthy of belief upon her oath. The title-deeds of her virtue, the charter of her wifely honour, she never received and never asked for. Mrs. Bagot's story was ridiculous, and completely at variance with the testimony of Christopher Bagot himself, who, over and over again, asserted that no such marriage took place. This lady had come into court, and had drawn the sword herself; she had impeached men of character, matrons, and others, interested or not interested in the case—every one was to be charged with conspiracy to set up the fame of that lady. Counsel then proceeded to refer to the condition of the testator as described by the medical witness, Dr. Campbell, who swore positively that Christopher Neville Bagot could not be father of a child. If there was an insane delusion on the part of Christopher Neville Bagot as to the paternity of the child, there was necessarily also an insane delusion on the part of Dr. Banks, Surgeon Porter, and the other eminent men who had sworn that it was physically impossible for Christopher Neville Bagot to be the father of the child. If Mrs. Bagot's story was true she was at this time Christopher Neville Bagot's lawful wife, yet she would leave him at one o'clock in the morning to make her way home through the streets of a strange city, her mother, according to her story, believing her to be an unmarried young lady—a simple English girl, spending her time in a health resort. She was a lady quick to make acquaintance anywhere, judging by her conduct in Kingstown. If she was living in that relationship with C. N. Bagot at the time when he was in the condition described by the doctors—if she was carrying on an intrigue with him, what was there to prevent her carrying on the intrigue with some one else? He [counsel] would suppose Dr. Crosbie, of Nice. There was evidence of flirtation with Dr. Crosbie. Was Mr. Bagot under insane delusion when he heard this? There were letters between the parties relied on as being proof of a second marriage; but the language of these two letters was exactly the same, and they were prepared for the purpose of showing there had been a recognition by the testator of the alleged private marriage. The Solicitor-General saw the pinch of it. They knew there was contradictory swearing by Mrs. Bagot in reference to his alleged marriage—that she had sworn one thing in Dublin and another thing in London. The only way to reconcile her swearing was to show that there was some doubt on her mind as to the first marriage, when she swore she was a spinster preparing for the second marriage on Aug. 15. Charles Bagot was admittedly fond of this woman, but his fondness and affection for her were perfectly consistent with his suspicions. It was said that, at the time of the birth of the child, he did not make known any of these suspicions. He surely could not have told the registrar of births that the child was a bastard; he could not proclaim about Tunbridge-wells that the child was not his. The letter relied on which he wrote to her after her confinement was perfectly consistent with his knowing the child was not his. It had been proved to demonstration that, after the birth of the child, quarrelling between them commenced. Was it improbable the child was the cause of it? Probably he was anxious to persuade himself into the belief that the child was his, but that he was racked with doubts, which finally ended in an ebullition of rage. Mr. C. Bagot frequently referred to his unhappiness. He said he had made a fearful mistake. The unfortunate man's belief would amount to a certainty when he knew what was going on between his wife and the officers. He was jealous beyond the ordinary jealousy of this world. Who would not have been. The visit to Chester was a most extraordinary incident, and a suspicious one—a lady perilling her station as a wife, and her sister perilling what was not less dear.

The Court then adjourned.

THE hearing of the Bagot case was resumed on the 18th May, for the 21st day when Mr. Porter, Q.C., concluded his reply for the defendants. In the course of his remarks he admitted that John Lloyd Bagot had not acted consistently with taste or refinement, but maintained that he had acted in no respect differently from the way they would expect a man who was protecting his brother. He acquitted the lady of any suggestion that she intended to poison Mr. Bagot, but he believed she did steel him and conducted herself as if she did. He did not believe such a suggestion that she contemplated poisoning him, but if the man expressed fear of it that was no reason why he should be regarded as a lunatic. What became of the allegations of fraud and undue influence in the case? Bernard Bagot was said to be the fraudulent man, but Bernard Bagot was not near the testator when the will was being made, and John Bagot though present, had gone, not voluntarily but on the invitation of Mr. Fry, who said to him, "If you do not rally round your brother now you will soon have no brother to rally round." These were the men who were accused of using fraud to procure the will in dispute. But the disposition of the property under this will, which he was accused of having obtained by fraud, did not put one farthing into the pocket of Bernard Bagot, if the effect of the breaking of the present will would be, as was the opinion of eminent counsel, to set up the previous one. Counsel, in conclusion, said: With the interests of my clients in this case are committed to you interests much larger, much deeper, and much wider. Juries would be entering upon a dangerous course if they permitted themselves to undertake the task of making wills for others; if, because they did not like the provisions of a will, or because a lady came forward with elegant manners and prepossessing appearance, they allowed their sympathies to be carried away.

Judge Warren then proceeded to deliver his charge. He said that three weeks ago he did not anticipate the case would have taken such a length of time. When he heard the clear, forcible, and apparently exhaustive statement with which the case was introduced, in which they were assured the matter to be laid before them would depend not on slippery memory or doubtful witnesses, but on documents which could not err, he was almost persuaded that in a few hours the case of Mrs. Bagot would be overwhelmed, and that her counsel would have no alternative but to surrender at discretion; but an elaborate and intricate case had been submitted. His lordship then proceeded to refer at length to the evidence. Seventeen medical gentlemen had been produced from England, and he thought that at the close of the cross-examination of the last and not least of those 17 witnesses he was dismissed with the pertinent remark, "Doctors differ." He [the learned judge] expressed regret at so many medical men having been called at such enormous expense to the parties, and enormous inconvenience to themselves, when the one doctor whose evidence would have been worth that of all the others had not been summoned. He referred to the doctor at Nice, Dr. Lippard with whom it was admitted the defendant's solicitor had been in communication. This gentleman could have deposed to the state of the testator's powers in the months of February, which was the time when the intimate intercourse between the testator and his wife took place. Would they hesitate to imagine that the reason that gentleman was not produced was because it was found that he could not depose that in the month of February the testator could not be a father? If the presumption of the child being that of the testator had not been satisfactorily dispelled, the question arose how the testator had got the delusion that it was not his child. Was it a monomania produced by his desire? What other notions did he get? Was it proved on incontrovertible evidence that this gentleman was subject to other delusions? Yes: he had suspicions that his wife had over and over again attempted to poison him. This charge was well known to counsel, but no attempt had been made to support it. If this woman had attempted to poison her husband; if there was a shadow of ground for such an imputation being made against her, would it not have been of the utmost importance to prove it and for the defendant to be able to say, "You talk of fraud and undue influence, but what did the plaintiff do? She tried to poison her husband, and it was on that account he made the present will."

The learned Judge had not concluded his address when the Court rose.

The Bagot will case was resumed on the 20th May, being the 23rd day. The court was thronged.

Judge Warren, resuming his address to the jury, said he was sure there was no danger of their misconceiving the issues. They were not trying whether Mrs. Bagot had committed adultery at Kingstown or Chester, nor whether she committed perjury or not. If she had not he thought she had proved her case; but if she had they would find how very little that affected the matter. They were trying substantially whether the estates and property of the deceased gentleman were to go to John Lloyd Bagot and his descendants or to the child and his descendants. His lordship, in conclusion, said: If you are of opinion that Mr. Fry and Mr. Banks are creditable witnesses you will find this will was duly executed according to law. If you are of opinion that Neville Bagot was subject to an insane delusion touching his wife or child on Sept. 7, 1876, you will find that he was not of sound mind.

I feel at liberty to tell you, without being bound by my opinion that I think a clear case is made out in favour of the plaintiff on the issue of unsoundness of mind. This long trial has been to you and me a painful duty, the expense has been extraordinary, and such investigations are not useful to society, although they are unavoidable, having regard to the rights of the parties. I earnestly trust that you will be enabled, before the sun sets, to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, so that justice may be done according to the rights of all concerned—the plaintiff, defendants, and those of the intervenient.

At one o'clock, the jury retired to consider their verdict.

MR. Macdonogh said he took exception to his Lordship's charge generally on the subject of insane delusion, and on many other points, which he stated at great length.

Judge Warren said many of counsel's objections were to any judge expressing an opinion.

MR Macdonogh—A judge may express himself as strongly and clearly as he will, but he ought not to pronounce a positive opinion. Your lordship told the jury that if they believed Mrs. Bagot's evidence she had proved her case; but that if they believed she had perjured herself they would see how little her evidence affected the case. Whereas the judge should have told the jury that if they did not believe Mrs. Bagot's evidence they should find for the defendants.

At three o'clock the jury returned to the court, and the foreman stated that they could agree on the first issue, but not on the others. Several documents having been asked for and sent to the jury, the jury again retired.

At half-past three o'clock the jury again came into court.

Judge Warren.—Have you agreed on the first issue?

Foreman: We are exactly in the same position. We don't agree on any of the other issues, and I don't think there is any hope of an agreement.

Judge—I must ask you to retire again, unless I can assist by any information.

A Juror.—There is no use in giving us any further information. It would only be lost.

The jury again retired.

Judge Warren (to the Solicitor-General): What do you desire I should do?

The Solicitor General—I cannot assent to the discharge of the jury.

Judge Warren—Without consent of the parties I would not think of discharging them so soon.

The jury having again returned into court,

A Juror said—There are 11 to one.

The Judge: Well, you had better return again, and it is to be hoped the 11 will persuade the one, or that the one will persuade the 11. [Laughter.]

The jury again retired, and having come out several times his lordship intimated he would not discharge them until five o'clock. At quarter past four the jury returned into court, and the foreman having handed down the issue paper, said, "We have agreed to the second issue with the proviso which is mentioned on the face."

The Judge—I discharge the jury from finding on the fourth and fifth issues.

Mr. Murphy—The jury decline to find absolutely that he was not of sound mind, memory and understanding.

Judge Warren—They find that the deceased at the time of the execution of the said will was of sound mind, memory, and understanding except as regards the paternity of the child. [Addressing the Jury]: Do you mean that he was not of sound mind as regards the paternity of his child?

Foreman—Yes; that he was under a delusion as regards that, amounting to an insane delusion.

The Judge—In that case I desire you to strike out the words "except as regards the paternity of the child," and put in the word "not."

A Juror (Mr. Kelly)—I cannot agree to the word "not," I agree to what is in the issue paper.

The Judge—Are you of opinion that he was not of sound mind as regards the paternity of his child?

The Foreman—Yes.

The Judge—Well, I will take the verdict in that way. If you are of opinion that he was not of sound mind as regards the paternity of the child on that finding, I direct you to find that he did know, and did not approve of the contents of the will.

After some discussion, it was decided that a motion for a conditional order for a new trial should be made on Saturday week.

THE BAGOT CASE.

(*Times.*)

AFTER a trial which has lasted for twenty-two days the Bagot case has ended in a verdict which sets aside a will and hands a great property over to a disinherited child. It is a long time since so extraordinary a case has come before any court of law; and novelists will do injustice to their craft if they should not go to it for the materials of an exciting tale. Much of the story is as boisterous as the wildest fictions of Lever and far more incredible. The conflict of motives and the passion of the players on each side would have delighted the genius of Balzac. And the contradictions of the witnesses were such as can be explained only by a marvellous amount of hard swearing, or by some such theory of forgetfulness and misunderstanding as students of the human mind have still to invent. The object of the trial was to set aside the will of Christopher Neville Bagot, who died on the 23d of May last year. The youngest son of an Irish country gentleman who lived in Roscommon, he emigrated to Australia in 1844, and becoming a grazier, he amassed a great fortune. Returning to his native country a few years ago, he bought a large estate for more than a hundred thousand pounds. His family connexions as well as his wealth brought him into good society. He was also a man of exceptionally vigorous intellect, and, in spite of his toilsome life in Australia, he retained the cultivated tastes of his youth. On the other hand, he had, it is said, met with some accidents during his work in the bush; his personal habits were not favourable to health; he certainly drank very hard after he returned to this country, and, at all events, he was crippled and paralytic. During a visit to London in July, 1873, he met at dinner Miss Alice Emily Verner, the eldest daughter of the late Sir William Verner, of Churchhill, in the county of Armagh. She was 22 years of age when she met Mr. Bagot, and he was 50. He was so charmed with her that, we are told, he asked her to marry him a week after they had met. She did not give him a definite answer at the time, but she says that she was attached to him in spite of his enfeebled state. During the courtship he became intimate with her family. He went to the Continent with them. She drove about with him, received presents from him, and, in company with her sister, attended supper parties which he gave at his hotel in London. That part of the story is somewhat boisterous. It throws a curious light on the social possibilities of the West-end. The case for the defence cast darker insinuations and imputations on the life of the lady, but they were supported by no proof.

Thus the friendship went on till the July of 1874, when Miss Verner says that she agreed to marry Mr. Neville Bagot. He wished, however, to be married privately, and she gives a strange account of the manner and the place in which the ceremony was conducted. Meeting him by appointment in the streets, she drove with him in a close carriage for half an hour to some part of the town which she cannot identify, and went to a kind of office on the first floor of some house, where she found two men, who made her and her companion sign their names in a book. That was the "preliminary" part of the ceremony. Making another appointment with those persons, Mr. Neville Bagot brought her back again, and one of the men read a very small part of the marriage service out of the Prayer Book, asked some questions, and thus completed the marriage ceremony. Mrs. Bagot believed the place to be a registrar's office, but she cannot find it, and there is no record of such a marriage in any of the registrars' books. Some time afterwards she was alarmed, she says, by hearing Mr. Neville Bagot say, in a fit of drunken raving, that there had been no marriage at all; and, as she was soon to give birth to a child, she was anxious to put the legality of the union beyond a doubt. He agreed that they should be married by special licence; he gave her £30 to pay for it, and, after she had attempted to carry her application direct to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the licence was obtained on the 8th of August, 1875. She was married the same night, between 9 and 10, at the house of her family, in Eaton-square. The legality of that union is not disputed. On the 22d of October, or little more than two months after the wedding, she gave birth, at Tunbridge Wells, to the son whose claims have been the subject of the litigation in Dublin. That child was afterwards virtually disinherited on the ground that Mr. Neville Bagot was not his father, and, as the Bagot family had profited by his loss, it was all-important for them to make good that contention. One of them, Mr. Bernard Bagot, declared that his brother, the testator, had emphatically denied that there had been any private marriage—the inference being that the lady had been the mistress of Mr. Neville Bagot, and that if she had been the mistress of one man she might have been the mistress of more. But it is very difficult to reconcile such a denial with a statement made by Mr. Neville Bagot himself in more than one of the letters which he wrote immediately after the public ceremony. He said that the marriage had taken place some time before, and had for family reasons been concealed at the wish of Miss Verner. The defendants tried to show, by means of some extraordinary conditions which she had signed on the eve of the public marriage, that Mr. Neville Bagot had doubted her purity. She unquestionably did sign a written stipulation that she would lead a quiet life in the country and abroad, that she would always accompany her husband, that she would keep no secrets from him, that she would "give up and cut" all her "fast and tipsy acquaintances and lovers and admirers," that she would cease to write to them and to receive letters or presents from them. Such a document does show that her ways had not been altogether pleasant to her husband. But it is incredible, as the Judge said, that Mr. Neville Bagot would have married a lady who was soon to become a mother if he had not believed himself to be the father of the child. Medical evidence respecting his state of health was adduced on both sides, but it was so contradictory that it may be safely disregarded. We need not, however, go to conjecture for proof that he believed the child to be his, since the evidence showed beyond a doubt that he was overjoyed when it was born, that he was proud of the likeness which observers traced between it and himself, and that he made it the heir of his estates. On the 16th of August, 1875, two months before the child was born, he made a will, leaving to it his landed property.

At this stage begins one of the darkest parts of the whole story, and sometimes we can do little else than grope for the truth amid a dense cloud of sworn contradictions. Down to the 13th of March, 1876, or for about five months after the birth of the child, Mr. Neville Bagot believed it to be his, but only four days later he displayed a sudden change of conviction. In two wills, one dated the 15th of April and the other the 7th of September, 1876, he expressed that change by bequeathing his estates to his brother, John Bagot, and by directing that no more than first £200 a year and then £450 should be allotted for the support of Mrs. Bagot's son till he should reach the age of 30, when he should receive £10,000. Mrs. Bagot herself was to have £1,000 a year. What was the cause of the sudden and extraordinary change of belief which led him to set aside the old will? Was it justified by any fact which came to his own knowledge? No evidence of the slightest value was adduced to show that he had been deceived by Mrs. Bagot, and the Judge rightly presumed that the paternity of the child was beyond reasonable doubt. Was Mr. Neville Bagot, then, likely to be the victim of a delusion? That he was naturally a man of vigorous intellect is certain; but Sir Richard Graves M'Donnell testified that, though he had a clear head when dealing with public affairs, he was liable to extravagant personal antipathies. He was apt to lose self-control when talking about persons. His habits were also such as would soon weaken the strongest intellect in the world and cloud the clearest brain. Although paralytic and forced to wheel himself from one room to another, he would if we may trust the evidence of a waiter at one of the hotels where he stayed, drink a pint of iced champagne in the forenoon, have sherry and sometimes another pint of champagne, at lunch: sherry every day before he drove out, champagne and sherry at dinner, and whisky and hot water before he went to bed. Another witness said that he was always drunk. It was no wonder that he was subject to wild fits of rage and fury. Thus enfeebled by disease and drink, he could easily be misled by stronger minds than his own; and the contention of the plaintiff was that the delusion as to the paternity of the child was planted in the first place by his brother, Bernard Bagot. That gentleman is the central figure of one very dramatic scene. He had come to visit Neville Bagot after the drawing up of the will which gave the estates to the child. At an hotel after dinner he was seen, it may trust one of the witnesses, to take a paper off the chimney-piece of an adjoining bedroom, and place it on the top of a jug of hot water in order to open the seal with the steam. Then he read the enclosed documents and sealed them again. Presently Mr. Neville Bagot came in and asked for his will. Mr. Bernard Bagot answered that it was in the bedroom, and he pretended to go for it; but the witness saw him take it out of his side pocket and bring it to his brother, who locked it in a tin box. The inference of the plaintiff was that Mr. Bernard Bagot had opened the will to ascertain its contents, and that, on finding all the landed property left to her son, he had deliberately tried to make his brother repudiate the paternity of the child. Mr. Bernard Bagot himself, of course, tells a very different story. He knew what the will contained and he opened it merely to give his brother an opportunity of completing some forgotten formality. Be the truth what it may, Mr. Neville Bagot's household was speedily disturbed by scandalous scenes. He denied that the child was his, and called the mother opprobrious names. She retorted by demanding the authority for his accusations and, when he would not give it, she called him a "liar." Her theory is that her husband's mind was poisoned by the letters which he received from Bernard Bagot and John Bagot, and by their talk with him when they were his guests. She says that she was sometimes kept away from him, that she was not allowed to enter his room, and that she would remain crying in the passage outside. On one occasion, she adds, when the vigilance of the brothers had been relaxed, she got into the sick man's room through the window, and he then said that it was not he who had shut her out. A nurse who tended him in his last hours declared that he made exclamations implying that he had wronged both his wife and child. The defendants retort by making accusations against Mrs. Bagot. They say that she neglected, disobeyed, and insulted her husband. She enraged him, they assert, by her extravagance, and by going about with men whom he did not know. Nay, an attempt was made to show that her conduct was open to the worst construction when she and her sister dined with two officers at an hotel in Chester. The climax of the insinuations was that she had tried to poison her husband. The attempt to substantiate those charges, however, conspicuously failed; and we cannot congratulate the counsel for the defence on the discretion which admitted them into their arguments. The choice of them was the more unwise because, even if they had been proved, they would not have justified the belief of Mr. Neville Bagot that the child was not his. On the other hand, they must have tended to make the jury believe the plaintiff's plea that she had been calumniated by Mr. Bernard and Mr. John Bagot, persecuted by them, and at last driven from the house by their efforts. The result of the quarrels with her husband was a deed of separation from him, drawn up at his desire; and when she went to ask him why he wanted her to go away, Mr. John Bagot, she says, gave her a push, knocked her down with her head against the fender, and then, with the help of a doctor who was present, dragged her out of the room so violently as to tear the sleeves from her dress. At another time, she declares, he showed her a photograph, and remarked, "That is your successor." She adds that he set spies to watch her, and that he himself dogged her footsteps to find evidence against her. A good deal of that evidence was irrelevant or unproved, and some of it was directly met by sworn denials; but to a certain extent, it did tend to show that an attempt had been made to oust her from the household for reasons which could not be substantiated. The real question for the jury, however, was whether Mr. Neville Bagot had been the victim of a delusion practically amounting to insanity. The jury have affirmed that he did show himself incapable of making a will, in so far as he fancied that he was not the father of his wife's child. That verdict must have been confidently expected by most calm readers of the evidence, and it commands the agreement of the Judge. The result is that the will is set aside, and that the young child becomes the heir of the landed estates and great part of the personality. The plaintiff, Mrs. Neville Bagot on the other hand, gains little by the verdict. She has been fighting the battle of her son. So ends an extraordinary trial. But it is not unlikely that, in spite of the enormous cost entailed by the preparation of the evidence and by the twenty-two days' litigation, an attempt will be made to secure another trial, and that the less irrelevant parts of much astonishing evidence may be heard over again. Let us hope, at any rate, that it will escape the attention of those foreign critics who study the social morality and the domestic bliss of England.

CHANTRELLE THE POISONER.

(*Daily News*, May 11.)

EUGENE MARIECHANTRELLE, whose trial for the murder of his wife has been going on at Edinburgh for four days, was yesterday found guilty. The jury took some time to consider their verdict and then unanimously declared him guilty. As the Lord Justice Clerk, who presided at the trial, pointed out to the jury, the charge against the prisoner was supported entirely by circumstantial evidence. No one saw poison administered to the deceased lady. No clear, unmistakable traces of its presence in any organ were detected in the course of the *postmortem* examination; but a review of the whole evidence as to the conduct of Chantrelle immediately before her death, the relations which existed between them during their married life, and the circumstances pointing to the use of poison, can leave little doubt that the finding of the jury was justifiable, and that a particularly heinous crime has met with its due punishment. His counsel urged in his defence that every one of the circumstances on which the Crown relied could be explained in a manner consistent with Chantrelle's innocence. A leading argument for the defence was that a person conversant with drugs and poisons, as the prisoner undoubtedly was, could not have been so much of a bungler as to leave on the sheets of the bed decided traces of opium. The medical witnesses differed as usual as to the probabilities of the case, and this was the strongest point in favour of the prisoner. But no professional acumen or analysis of evidence could remove the almost overwhelming presumption of guilt raised by the whole circumstances, and the verdict, severe though it is, will probably meet with approval.

It was almost impossible to avoid in the course of the trial entering at some length into a history of the married life of the prisoner and his wife, and there was nothing in it to raise any antecedent improbability against the truth of the charge of which he has been found guilty. They had lived together unhappily; there had been many quarrels; his wife had more than once to flee the house and seek elsewhere refuge from his violence; and it would appear from the evidence that, as soon as her death was known, suspicion as to the employment of foul play was quickly conceived by those who knew their relations. Chantrelle has been a French teacher in Edinburgh for many years. In 1867 the deceased wife was a pupil in a school in which he taught. There he appears to have a duced her at the age of sixteen or seventeen; and they were married in that year, much against the wishes of her father and mother. All that is to be gathered from the evidence shows that their married life was a monotonous succession of quarrels and bickerings of a kind such as are too often the precursors of grave crimes of violence. We observe that Mr. Trayner, the counsel for the prisoner, strenuously endeavored to exclude from the consideration of the jury all evidence affecting his home life. It was perfectly true, as the counsel pointed out, that the inquiry was not whether the prisoner had been good husband, or whether he had led a profligate life, and it would be manifestly often improper and mischievous to allow the prosecution to roam at large over the whole past life of a prisoner, in order to excite prejudice against him, to discover a possible motive for an obscure crime, or to eke out defective evidence in a weak case by referring to events in the past which had only a remote and shadowy connection with the charge contained in the indictment. In this trial, however, the circumstances were different. Perhaps, indeed, an English Court would not have allowed the witnesses in an inquiry as to a charge of murder to make statements so discursive as those which were sanctioned in the course of this trial by the High Court of Justiciary: but common sense would say that anything which threw light on the relations of M. Chantrelle and his wife immediately before her death ought not to be shut out from the view of the Court. One fact which it was thought desirable to bring before the jury was that a few months before that event he effected an insurance on his wife's life for 1,000*l* against accidental death. Perhaps little weight is to be attached to the statement of Chantrelle's mother-in-law that her daughter said on one occasion—"My life is insured now, and, mamma, you will see that my life will go soon after this insurance." It is clear that this remark did not make much impression on the former at the time it was uttered, and there was nothing to show that Mrs. Chantrelle had then any distinct reasons for her apprehensions. They were probably only the too natural fears of a woman accustomed to ill-usage, and knowing well that her husband did not care how soon he got rid of her. The statement made by the manager of the company which issued the policy of insurance is also not perhaps entitled to much weight. He was questioned minutely by the prisoner as to the exact circumstances in which the policy would be considered valid, and the prisoner put to him a number of hypothetical cases of a character which the prosecution might fairly argue, showed that the intention to murder his wife was formed, or was being matured, as far back as October of last year. But in the main the question of his guilt turned on the evidence as to the circumstances of Mrs. Chantrelle's death on the 2nd of January of this year. On New Year's Day she was undoubtedly in good health. A servant saw her in bed that evening, and she then appeared to be well. In the morning she was found by the same servant moaning heavily and looking very pale. The latter happened to leave the room; and when she returned it was full of gas. An examination of a pipe behind the window shutter showed that it had been broken off by wrenching it, and that gas was entering the room at the rate of several feet a minute. Some of the prisoner's movements raised a suspicion that he had broken the pipe. Several doctors were called in before Mrs. Chantrelle died, and the opinion which they formed was that she was suffering from poisoning by opium or coal gas.

The view of the majority of the doctors who saw her was that death actually resulted from opium, and this was corroborated by the fact that traces of it were found on the night-dress of the deceased, and on the bed, and also in the pulp of an orange which she had sucked. Perhaps the escape of gas had accelerated death; but the medical evidence all pointed to morphia or opium as being the chief agency. As there was nothing to suggest suicide, and as an accidental death seemed out of the question, the jury came to the conclusion that the prisoner had murdered his wife by administering to her opium, which it was proved he had recently bought, and, perhaps, also by admitting gas into the bedroom at a time when she was almost unconscious. Of course, such evidence as we have indicated is not perfectly conclusive; but looking to the whole circumstances, there is no reason to think that the jury have erred.

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